The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,246.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JULY 13, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	35
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	26
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy—4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5	0
Second do.	„ 2	8
Third do.	„ 2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0	2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, every week.

The S. S. PENANG, 693 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander R. J. Scott, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 15th July 1875, at Noon.

July 1875.		July 1875.	
Leaves BOMBAY	15	Leaves Madras	30
„ Carwar	17	„ Coconada	Aug. 1
„ Narrakal	21	„ Vizagapatam	2
„ Alleppey	21	„ Bimlipatam	2
„ Tuticorin	23	„ Calingapatam	3
„ Colombo	24	„ Gopalpore	3
„ Galle	25	„ False Point	4
„ Negapatam	28	Arrives CALCUTTA	6

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers in this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

P.S.—Weather permitting, the Steamer will call at Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore and Cochin.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S. S. CASHMERE, 1,082 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 14th July 1875, at 4 P.M.

July 1875.		August 1875.	
Leaves BOMBAY	14	Leaves BUSREH	2
„ Kurrachee	18	„ Mahomerah	2
„ Muscat	21	„ Fao	2
„ Bunder Abbas	23	„ Bushire	4
„ Linga	25	„ Linga	8
„ Bushire	27	„ Bunder Abbas	10
„ Fao	29	„ Jask	11
„ Mahomerah	29	„ Gwadur	13
„ Busreh Arrival	30	„ Kurrachee	17
		Arrive BOMBAY	20

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Monsoon despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every SATURDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every WEDNESDAY at 2 P.M.

The S. S. CASHMERE, 1,082 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 14th July 1875, at 4 P.M.

The S.S. BUSHEER, 792 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander J. Smith, will be despatched on SATURDAY, next the 17th July 1875, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines.	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Brindisi	50	34		14	
Naples	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

INDIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st August, 1875.
ASSYRIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st September, 1875.
SUMATRA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st October, 1875.
INDIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st November, 1875.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1875.

ANCHOR LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.
ABOUT 15TH JULY.

THE Fine Full-powered Steamer EUROPA will be despatched to LIVERPOOL about 15th July. The Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has very superior First-class and exceptionally good Second-class accommodation.

The EUROPA averaged 10½ knots on here outward voyage and may be depended upon to make a quick passage home.

To be followed by the powerful Steamers INDIA, 2,289 Tons, 300 H.P. nominal, about middle August. MACEDONIA, 2,272 Tons, 480 H.P. nominal, about middle September, and other Steamers at regular intervals.

FARES	1st Class.	2nd Class.
LIVERPOOL	Rs. 500	Rs. 300
SUEZ	„ 350	„ 200

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The regular Steamers leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BOMBAY on the 5th of every month.

THE following or other First-class Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste:—

Passenger Steamer POLLUCE, 2,700 Tons, 250 H.P., to leave about the 5th Aug. 1875.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices):—

	1st Class.		2nd Class.		Deck.
To Trieste	£45	0	£35	0	£19-0
To Port Said	£33	6	£23	0	£14-6
To Suez	£32	8	£22	0	£13-7
To Aden	£19	4	£16	0	£7 7

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

88, Bombay Green, 7th June 1875.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	July.
INDUS	W. B. Andrews	3478	500	16th—Southampton.
DELHI	G. Lee	2178	400	23rd—Suez, &c.
DECCAN	J. D. Gaby	3128	600	30th—Southampton.
				August.
SUMATRA	E. Christian	2488	450	6th—Suez, &c.
HYDASPES	D. Rennoldson	2984	400	13th—Southampton.
GEELONG	C. Fraser	1834	250	20th—Suez, &c.
PEKIN	W. Woolcott	3777	600	27th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 12th July 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 26th July 1875, at 2 P.M., from Masagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. SURAT, (3,141 tons, and 530 H.P.), Captain W. H. Puckley, will be despatched as above, carrying the Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is tendered to the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 23rd July 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 12th July, 1875.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

WITH IMMEDIATE DESPATCH.

THE fine Steamer CLIVE, A 1 Lloyd's, 810 Tons net Register, W. H. Burt, Commander, will sail as above, the greater portion of her cargo being already engaged. Her passage out was made in 28 days, and she has accommodation for a few First Class Passengers.

For freight or passage apply to

DAVID SASSOON & Co., Agents.

FREIGHT TO NEW YORK.—CARGO will be taken at through rates for New York by the steamers of the Anchor Line. No delay will take place in the transhipment and forwarding of such cargo.

For further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Anchor Line of Steamers.

Bombay, 1st April 1875.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO.

40, MEADOW STREET.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell by Public Auction at 2 o'clock P.M., at their rooms, Meadow Street, No. 40, the following:

21 Coirs English Hemp Rope from 2½ to 4½ inches.
3 Bales Water Twist, No. 10 to 50.

On account and risk of whom it may concern, ex-steamer Vixen:—

H C & C
E M
599
} 26 & 29 } 4 Cases White Sewing Ball thread, 16 oz. per Pack, containing each 200 Packets of 160 Balls of assorted Numbers from 30 to 120.
H C & C
E S
743
} 36 & 37

The above goods is more or less damaged by salt-water.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 13th July 1875.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,

No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 P.M. Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE and Co. will hold their usual weekly sale at their room

An invoice of very superior nicely gilted flower vases and toys. Carriage whips of different sorts, copying books paging from 500 to 1,000, fish globes white and green dinner sets, work boxes, gurnsey frocks, meditions, few lots of books, provisions, vegetable seeds, chimnies.

100 dozen Eau-de-Cologne.
100 dozen carbolic acid soap.
8 cases of plain and flowered oil cloths of different colours.
75 tins of copal varnish, 1 gallon in a tin.

Also, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, such as grey shirtings, madapollams, jaconets, prints, dhooties, &c.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 13th July 1875.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

TO BE SOLD by Public Auction, by Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., on SATURDAY next, the 17th instant, at 4 P.M., at the Elphinstone Bunder, on account and at the risk of Messrs. Merwanjee Framjee & Co., Agents Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company.

22 Tons coke, ex Ardgowan.

SALE OF PADOWS OR CARGO BOATS.

On TUESDAY next, the 20th inst, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will, by order of the Frere Land Pier Company Limited, sell by Public Auction at their Bunder, at Sewree, on account of the parties who have not paid the Bunder Rent, 20 Prows as they now lie with all their appurtenances.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 13th July 1875.

ROWLAND AND CO.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, BITING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

CAUTION TO BUYERS AND CONSUMERS OF OIL.

THE EXTENSIVE REPUTATION OF OUR HAVING LED OTHERS TO IMITATE OUR BRAN AND COPY THE GENERAL STYLE OF OUR PACKAGES IN BRANDING AND PACKING INFERIOR GOODS, W WOULD CAUTION THE PURCHASERS AND CONSUMERS OF OIL AGAIST SUCH IMITATIONS, AND RECOMMEND THEM TO BE SURE AND SEE THAT THE WORDS

"DEVOE'S BRILLIANT"

ARE STENCILLED ON THE CASES AND STAMPED ON THE HIGH *Screw Tops.* NONE ARE GENUINE WITHOUT OUR STAMP ON THE SCREW TOP.

The Devoe Manufacturing Company,
127, Pearl and 80 Beaver Streets,
NEW YORK.

YARROW'S

SMALL STEAMERS & STEAM LAUNCHES,
BUILT OF WOOD, IRON OR STELL,
TO MEET SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS.

Screw Steamers, with speeds ranging up to 20 miles an hour.

Paddle Steamers, with draughts ranging down to 6 inches of water.

Contracted for. Prices from £200 upwards.
MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

YARROW & Co.,
(Late YARROW & HEDLEY,)
ENGINEERS AND SHIPBUILDERS,
ISLE OF DOGS, POPLAR, LONDON.

Prospectuses may be obtained at the Office of this Journal.

WINES, SPIRITS BEER, &c.,

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., for SALE at the GODOWNS of the Undersigned:—

CLARETS	Chateau de Frands	Rs. 14	per doz. qts
	Vray Canon	„ 18	„
	Chateau Leoville	„ 22	„
	Chateau Lafite	„ 26	„
STILL HOCKS	Laubenheimer	„ 15	„

CHAMPAGNE—Carte Blanche, at Rs. 25 per 1 doz. qts.

Just Landed.

BEER of IND COOPER & Co. ... Rs. 5-0 per dozen quarts.
Do. do. „ 3-0 „ pints.

Fresh arrival ex Steamer Clive.

COPENHAGEN BUTTER in 1, 2, and 4 dos. tins at Re. 1 per lb.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

MR. MAX. DENSO has been AUTHORISED to SIGN our FIRM.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Kurrachee, 1st July 1875.

FOR SALE, a few of Milner's Celebrated Patent FIRE-RESISTING POWDER-PROOF SOLID LOCK SAFES, at prices ranging from Rs. 95 to Rs. 350. Also a few strong CASH, PAPER, and DEED BOXES. Apply to PUNNETT & Co., Bruce Lane.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS will be received till the 19th instant, inclusive, for ALTERATIONS and ADDITIONS to the SANITARIUM HOSPITAL BUILDINGS at COLABA. Plans, general description, Form of Contract, &c., can be seen, and Bills of Quantities, Forms of Tender and all necessary information obtained, by application at the Defences Office and payment by each applicant of Rupees 3.

The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. MEREWETHER, Major, R.E.,
Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences.

Defences Office, Mazagon, 12th July 1875.

NEW SYSTEM OF LIFE ASSURANCE.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

Established pursuant to Companies' Acts, 1862-67, UPON NEW AND SOUND PRINCIPLES, FOR NEGOTIABLE, UNCONDITIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE.

WHOLE WORLD RATES OF PREMIUM.

LIMITED NUMBER OF PAYMENTS.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, SOLE INVESTMENT.

FIXED MINIMUM SURRENDER VALUE, AND NO LAPSING OR FORFEITURE OF INSURANCE.

No charge for Medical Examination. The Medical Fee is now paid by the Company on all Assurances; the charge which the Company used to make on Assurances under Rs. 5,000 is abolished.

The Bombay business of this Company is now under the direction of the Calcutta Board but investments of all net premiums and interest as prescribed by the Trust Deed are made by the Official Trustee of Bombay to credit of the Bombay Life Fund as heretofore, and Mr. Loudon's receipts are filed in the office for inspection of Policy-holders. Claims under Policies will still be paid at Bombay.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
4, HORNBY ROW.

POLICIES FOR WHOLE LIFE, SHORT TERMS, ENDOWMENT, AND JOINT LIVES.

TRUSTEE:
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE, BOMBAY.—W. LOUDON, Esq.
BANKERS:
AGRA BANK, LIMITED.
SOLICITORS:
Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND AND LEE WARNER.
MEDICAL REFEREE:
SIDNEY SMITH, Esq., M. D.,

Who can be seen at his Residence, Nesbit Lane, Mazagon, daily from 9-30 to 11 A.M., and at the Office of the Company from 1-30 P.M. daily.

PROSPECTUSES, TABLES OF RATES, AND ALL NECESSARY INFORMATION MAY BE OBTAINED ON APPLICATION TO

J. SCOTT,
4, Hornby Row. Agent for Bombay.

Total assets held for Policy-holders at date £2,25,000, annual premium income over £50,000.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

BASS' BEER, bottled by Cameron and Saunders, price Rs. 5-8 per dozen. Apply to ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co.

AYAH.—WANTED an ENGAGEMENT for an Ayah, who can be strongly recommended for the homeward passage to England. Address "C.C D.," office of this Paper.

WANTED, for the JOHN CONNON HIGH SCHOOL, Fort, a European or Indo-European ASSISTANT MASTER, able to teach up to the Matriculation Standard. Apply to Mr. SMEATON.

JUST ARRIVED per St. MALWA, Plated on German Silver Mounted BUGGY HARNESS by PAYNE and PORE, London Makers. Apply to NUSSERWANJEE FRAMJEE DHOONDY, No. 19, Meadow Street.

FOR SALE, a six H.P. horizontal high-pressure Tangye Engine, nearly new, in first rate order, with 40 feet countershaft and pulleys. For particulars, apply to KNOOP & Co.

SHACKLETON & Co.,

EXPORT PROVISION MERCHANTS,
45, BOTOLPH LANE,
LONDON.

REAL YORK HAMS.
PRIME WILTSHIRE BACON.
BERKLEY, CHEDDAR, PINE, STILTON, and EDAM CHEESES, &c., &c.

Orders must be accompanied by remittances or references to first-rate London Houses.

Edition of 1875.—Just issued, large 8vo, pp. 724, cloth, 8s., post free; or bound in half morocco, 10s. 6d.

THE HOMŒOPATHIC DOMESTIC PHYSICIAN.

By Drs. PULTE and EPPS.

Revised, with important additions, and many new remedies, by WASHINGTON EPPS, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.,

Physician to the London Homœopathic Hospital.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:—

General Diseases—Casual Diseases—Cutaneous Diseases—Fevers—Affections of the Mind—the Head—the Eyes—the Ears—the Nose—the Face, Lips, and Jaws—the Teeth, Gums, and Mouth—the Windpipe and Chest—the Stomach and Bowels—the Urinary and Genital Organs—Diseases of Women—Treatment of Children—Anatomy and Physiology—Hygiene and Hydropathy—Materia Medica—Domestic Surgery—Medical and Surgical Appliances—Dislocations and Luxations—Fractures—Glossary—Index.

A complete Chest of Medicine (stoppered bottles), £1 4s. or £6 6s.—the larger chest has a strongly bound copy of the Physician enclosed.

JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists,
48, THREADNEEDLE STREET, and 170, PICCADILLY,
LONDON.

ENGLISH GOODS

(VIA SUEZ CANAL)
AT CHEAPEST RATES.

D. NICHOLSON & COMPANY,
SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN
India, Colonial and Foreign Outfitters,
50 TO 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD,
CORNER OF CHEAPSIDE, LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1843,

Invite attention to their Illustrated 120 page Catalogue, and Outfitting List, 60 pages, sent post free, containing full particulars as to WOOLLEN, SILK and COTTON GOODS of every description.

PATTERNS FREE,

LADIES' CLOTHING, LINENS, HOSIERY, GLOVES RIBBONS, HABERDASHERY, JEWELLERY, &c.

Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrement

Household Furniture,	Boots and Shoes,
Musical Instruments,	Wines and Spirits,
Ironmongery,	Ales and Beers,
Fire-arms,	Preserved Provisions,
Agricultural Implements,	Stationery,
Cutlery,	Perfumery,
Carriages,	Books,
Saddlery and Harness,	Toys, &c., &c.

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Gresham" Sewing Machines for the City of London.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay, and at the Office of the *Englishman* Newspaper, Calcutta.

TERMS.—Not less than 25 per cent. to accompany Indents, and balance. drawn for at 60 days' sight.

Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight and 2 feet by 1 foo by 1 foot in size, and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any Post Town in India, at a uniform charge of 1s. 4d. per lb.

Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,
50, 51 & 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, LONDON

THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT'S BOOTS,

POST FREE FROM LONDON TO INDIA.

GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS.

	Superior in style and excellent in quality.	Finest quality we can produce.
Calf Elastic Walking Boots Patent Elastic Dress Boots Parade Elastic Boots, patent or Calf Balmoral Boots Button Boots	25s.	35s.

CATALOGUES POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

LADIES' WALKING BOOTS.

ELASTIC OR TO BUTTON.

Excellent quality much approved	18s. 6d.
Very superior	21s. 0d.
Finest possible quality	25s. 0d.
Satinette, or Mock Kid Elastic House Boots 5s. 6d. and	7s. 6d.
Do. do. with French heels 7s. 0d. and	9s. 0d.
Grey Linen Slippers	3s. 6d.

Every order *accompanied by remittance for the price net*, will be sent POST PAID, and if possible despatched by the first mail after its receipt.

A worn boot or shoe is the best possible guide for the size, and the next best is a paper pattern of the sole of a boot that fits. Pattern boots should be marked with name of sender, and sent separately from letter and remittance.

Cheques to be crossed Bank of England.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT,
192, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

NOTICES.

SUBSCRIPTIONS to the EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL ENDOWMENT FUND will be received at the NEW BANK of BOMBAY LIMITED, or at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette.*

H. MAXWELL,
A. C. OLIPHANT, } Secretaries.

Bombay, 25th June 1875.

LOST, the following entire CURRENCY NOTE; intimation of loss has been given to the Currency Office.

No. C/81-36227 for Rs. 20, of Bombay Circle.

GOOL MOHAMUD & Co.
ગુલ મહમદ ની કં૦

Ooty, 28th June 1875.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.—NOTICE.—The Senate of the University of Calcutta will proceed in the month of August next to the ELECTION of a TAGORE LAW PROFESSOR for such term as the Senate may approve.

The salary of the Professorship is Rs. 10,000 per annum, and one of the conditions of the appointment is that the Professor shall deliver in each year a course of lectures on some branch of Law.

Candidates for the Professorship are requested to forward their applications to the Registrar before the 25th July, and at the same time to state in what subject or subjects they are prepared to lecture.

H. WOODROW, M. A.,
Officiating Registrar.

Senate House, the 3rd July 1875.

OFF TO POONA.

THE LAST NIGHTS OF THE "GHOST."

TO-NIGHT, MONDAY, JULY 12TH,
TUESDAY, JULY 13TH,
WEDNESDAY, JULY 14TH.

If any body wishes to see D'ARCY READ'S "GHOST" *NOW*, or *NEVER* is the time.

IMMENSE ATTRACTION FOR THE LAST.
ARRIVAL OF MONS. BOUGUET FROM PARIS WITH HIS

SPIRITUAL PHOTOGRAPHY.

MARVELLOUS EFFECTS.

Manifestations extraordinary. Spirits of departed friends raised and made material with the other novelties as usual.

"TEMPTATION,"
"THE HAUNTED MISER,"
"PARSEE IN SEARCH OF HIS WIFE," &c. &c.

Tickets to be had of Messrs. S. ROSE & Co.

Performance to commence at 9-30 P.M.

NOTICE—TENDERS are INVITED for the PURCHASE and REMOVAL of MATERIAL of the Premises lately occupied as Court House and Dispensary, &c., at Bassien.

No Tender will be received after 20th July 1875.

For Terms of Sale apply at Office of the Executive Engineer, Northern Koncan.

J. R. MAUNSELL, Lieut. Col., R. E.,
Executive Engineer, N. K.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are hereby invited for the construction of an IRON BRIDGE (with approaches) over the Tanus Creek.

Copies of Specification, Conditions and Bill of Quantities can be obtained, and Plans, &c., seen at the Office of F. B. MACLARAN, Esq., C. E., Assistant Engineer, Northern Koukan, at Tanna.

No Tenders will be received after the 25th instant, and no reason assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

Tanna, 3rd July 1875.

THE SIND PRESS COMPANY LIMITED.—Notice is hereby given, that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Registered Office of the Company on SATURDAY, the 17th instant at noon, for the transaction of the following business, viz:—

I. To receive and consider the Accounts and Directors' Report for the year ending 31st May last.
II. To declare a Dividend.
III. To elect a Director in room of Mr. G. T. Porteck, who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
IV. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 9th to the 17th instant, both days inclusive.

FLEMING & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

McLeod Road, Kurrachee, 2nd July 1875.

THE LANDING AND SHIPPING COMPANY OF KURRACHEE LIMITED.—Notice is hereby given that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Registered Office of the Company on SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at one p. m., for the transaction of the following business, viz:—

I. To receive and consider the Accounts and Directors' Report for the year ending 31st May last.
II. To declare a Dividend.
III. To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
IV. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 9th to the 17th instant, both days inclusive.

FLEMING & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

McLeod Road, Kurrachee, 2nd July 1875.

NOTICE is hereby given, that undermentioned (11) eleven plots of Government VACANT LAND, situate at Colaba, near the Colaba Station, and bordering on the new High Road, Sea Face, on the south end of the new Overbridge, viz—

Plot No. 1	containing	1816	square yards.	
„ No. 2	ditto	1825	ditto.	
„ No. 3	ditto	1907	ditto.	
„ No. 4	ditto	1855	ditto.	
„ No. 5	ditto	1782	ditto.	
„ No. 6	ditto	1710	ditto.	
„ No. 7	ditto	1630	ditto.	
„ No. 8	ditto	1550	ditto.	
„ No. 9	ditto	1470	ditto.	
„ No. 10	ditto	1405	ditto.	
„ No. 11	ditto	1443	ditto.	

will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Collector's Office, New Secretariat Building, on TUESDAY, the 13th of July 1875, at 1 P.M.

The TERMS of SALE can be learnt, and plan of the land can be seen, on application to Undersigned.

F. F. ARBUTHNOT,
Collector.

Bombay, Collector's Office, 21st June 1875.

HAMILTON & CO.,

JEWELLERS,
RAMPART ROW

PRESENTS TO FRIENDS AT HOME.

TRINCHINOPOLY GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY,
CUTTACK SILVER JEWELLERY,
CASHMERE SILVER WORK.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

ENGLISH JEWELLERY.

Gold Suites	Rs. 180, 225, 260, 300, 500
Gem „	„ 200, 250, 300, 350, to 600
Gold half Suites	„ 50, 55, 60, 80, 100 to 150
Gem „ „	„ 75, 85, 100, 120, 150
Bracelets Chased Gold	„ 70, 80, 85, 90, 100, 125, 200
„ with Gems	„ 100, 120, 150, 200, to 1,000
Earrings, Gold	„ 18, 25, 30, 40, 50, to 100
Gem Rings	„ 30, 35, 50, 80, 100 to 1,000
Gold Lockets	„ 25, 30, 35, 40, 60, 80, 100 to 150
Gem ditto	„ 60, 80, 90, 100 to 500
Necklets, Flexible Bands	„ 100, 120, 150, 180, 200, 250.

HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, AND SIMLA.

PIANO INSTRUCTION, TUNING AND REPAIRING

BY

MR. P. A. LOPES.

LESSONS given on Piano, Harmonium and Violin. Pianos and Harmoniums Tuned, Repaired, and Regulated.

Pianos, &c., received on commission sale.

Byculla Terrace, Belassis Road, opposite Bolton and Co.'s.

LAFOND BROTHERS,

GOVERNMENT REMOUNT STABLES,
GIRGAUM.

CARRIAGES AND HORSES FOR SALE AND ON HIRE BY THE DAY OR MONTH.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A Dark Grey Arab Horse, 3 years, 14-3 high, will make a good charger.

A Grey Arab Horse, 5 years, 14-1½ high, fast stepper in single or double harness, and a good mover under saddle.

"Duchess," a powerful Bay Waler Mare, 6 years, 15¼ high, one of the fastest trotters in Bombay.

A Black Waler Gelding, 4 years, 15½ high, perfectly quiet in single or double harness, is a capital Brougham Horse.

"Nimrod," a very handsome well-bred Bay Waler Gelding, standing 15-2½, a good fencer, and will make a grand charger.

A Light Bay Waler Gelding, 6 years, 15-2½, broken to single and double harness, a stylish stepper.

A Bay Waler Gelding, 5 years, 15 high, accustomed to be driven in single and double harness, has also been ridden.

A Bay Horse, 5 years, 15 high a good mover under saddle, very showy, has been used as a second charger.

An Iron Grey Gulf Arab, 14-3 high, recently imported.

PURVEYING AND GENERAL AGENCY.—MR. E. MANOCKJEE in respectfully thanking his numerous CONSTITUENTS, both in Bombay and Outstations, for the patronage and support they have hitherto so kindly extended to him, and solicits the continuance of that support in both the supplying of their daily requirements as well as that of every necessaries, such as Clothiery, Furniture, Crockery, Wines, &c.

Receiving and Despatching Packages to and from Europe and India.

Crawford Market.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co., WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, and OPTICIANS, beg to draw the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen of Bombay and Out-stations to their entirely new stock of superior Gold and Silver Lever Hunting, Semi-hunting, and Crystal Case Watches, with all the latest improvements, specially manufactured for India, and warranted from 2 to 5 years. A large stock of handsome Jewellery of London Manufacture.

Watches and Jewellery sent free by Post all over India.

Palanquin, Travelling, and Office Clocks, with 8 day key level recapement, warranted.

Repairs carefully executed with expedition and Guarantee.

Letters to be addressed: C. MARCKS & Co., No. 4, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

WINE MERCHANTS.

BY APPOINTMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN THIS PRESIDENCY FOR HALF A CENTURY

THE COMPANY'S reputation in this Department is so widely and well known that commendation is unnecessary, suffice to say that after prolonged and careful attention, the Management have succeeded in perfecting arrangements, which enables them to offer an extent of selection of quality and price unequalled in Western India.

Constituents and intending purchasers are solicited to test the quality of the Company's brands when comparing quotations with competing Houses.

REVISED CASH PRICE LIST.
23RD JUNE 1875.

SHERRIES.	Cash Prices. Per Dozen. Quarts.		Pints.	
AMONTILLADO, superior, very old and choice Rs.	36	0	...	
AMONTILLADO, fine	32	0	...	
OLOROSO, pale, soft, fine flavour	36	0	...	
MANZANILLA, very dry and pale	30	0	...	
GOLDEN, a rich nutty-flavoured Dessert Wine	28	0	...	
OLD DRY, very superior, soft and dry	28	0	...	
VINO DE PASTO, a good generous Dinner Wine	25	0	...	
PALE DINNER, an excellent light Wine for general use	22	0	...	
YELLOW SEAL, pale and light	16	0	...	
MARSALA	16	0	...	
MADEIRA, E. India, selected, old and very fine	32	0	...	
PORTS.				
SUPERIOR OLD, tawny, with fine bouquet and character	32	0	...	
FINE OLD, possessing good body and flavour	27	0	15	0
WHITE SEAL, rich and fruity	18	0	...	
CHAMPAGNES.				
TREACHER & Co.'s, Finest Creaming	42	0	23	0
PERRIER JOUET & CO.'s finest dry	42	0	23	0
DRY SILLERY	36	0	19	0
FINE SPARKLING	30	0	..	
CLARETS.				
BORDEAUX } Excellent Cup of Breakfast Wines	9	8	...	
PETIT MEDOC }	12	0	...	
MEDOC, Superior	15	0	9	0
CHATEAU LAROSE } Superior After Dinner Wines	25	0	14	0
CHATEAU MARGAUX }	30	0	16	0
SAUTERNES.				
HAUT SAUTERNES, very rich and fine	30	0	...	
SAUTERNES, delicate flavour	22	0	...	
BARSAC, light Table Wine	18	0	...	
BURGUNDIES.				
CHAMBERTIN	28	0	15	0
POMMARD	24	0	13	0
MACON	22	0	12	0
BEAUNE	18	0	10	0
CHABLIS	16	0	...	
RICH SPARKLING BURGUNDY, Red or White	36	0	20	0

HOCKS.	Cash Price. Per Dozen. Quarts.		Pints.	
SUPERIOR SPARKLING Rs.	32	0	18	0
FINEST SPARKLING EHRENBREITSTEIN	40	0	22	0
JOHANNISBERG (STILL)	40	0	..	
LIEBFRAUMILCH „	36	0	19	0
RUDESHEIM „	30	0	..	
NIERSTEIN „	25	0	13	8
HOCHHEIM „	24	0	13	0
STEINWEIN (Glass Jugs) „	22	8	...	
LAUBENHEIM „	16	0	...	
MOSELLES.				
FINE SPARKLING Rs.	30	0	...	
SUPERIOR SPARKLING	32	0	18	0
FINEST SPARKLING NONPAREIL	38	0	21	0
SCHARZBERG (STILL)	32	0	17	0
SUPERIOR MOSELLE „	27	0	14	8
MUSCATEL MOSELLE „	..		13	0
WINNINGEN „	20	0	10	8
SPIRITS.				
COGNAC, Fine Old Pale, a choice matured Spirit	27	0	...	
COGNAC, Old Pale	24	0	...	
COGNAC, Pale	20	0	...	
GIN, London Old Tom	16	0	...	
HOLLANDS GENEVA, per case of 15 large flasks	24	0	...	
Do. do. per case of 12 flasks	13	8	...	
RUM, Finest Old Jamaica	20	0	...	
WHISKEY, Irish	20	0	...	
WHISKEY, Scotch	18	0	...	
LIQUEURS.				
CURACAO, Amsterdam, Orange or White Rs.	40	0	21	0
MARASCHINO DI ZARA, (the finest)	40	0	21	0
CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen	28	0	15	0
CHARTREUSE from the Monastery } Green	78	0	42	0
} Yellow	60	0	23	0
GOLD WATER, Dantzig Brandy	36	0	...	
CREME DE NOYEAU	36	0	19	0
ANGOSTURA BITTERS	...		27	0
CREME DE CITRONELLE	33	0	...	
CREME DE ROSE	33	0	18	0
CREME DE VANILLE	33	0	18	0

A variety of other Liqueurs in Stock.

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS TO MESSES, CLUBS, AND TRADERS.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BADHAM AND COMPANY'S

ANNUAL

CLEARANCE SALE HAS COMMENCED.

NETT CASH PRICES.

GENTS' KNOT SCARFS, Re. 1 8 each; Rs. 8 per ½ dozen.

GENTS' PIN SCARFS, Re. 1 each Rs. 5 per ½ dozen.

GENTS' MADE-UP BOWS, Re. 1 each; Rs. 5 per ½ dozen.

GENTS' BRACES, SLIGHTLY SPOTTED, Re. 1 per pair.

GENTS' COLOURED KID GLOVES, SLIGHTLY SPOTTED, Re. 1 per pair; Rs. 4 per ½ dozen pairs.

LADIES' KID GLOVES, SLIGHTLY SPOTTED, Re. 1 per pair; Rs. 4 per ½ dozen pairs.

GENTS' REVERSIBLE WRIST BANDS, Rs. 8 per dozen.

GENTS' CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, Hemmed and Washed, ready immediate use, Rs. 4-8 per dozen.

GENTS' CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, Colored Borders, Rs. 4 8 per dozen.

LADIES' HEM-STITCHED, Rs. 8 to Rs. 10-8 per dozen.

TRAVELLING RUGS—A LARGE STOCK CLEARING AT ENGLISH PRICES.

CARPET BAGS, Rs. 3 each.

ENGLISH PRINTED CAMBRIC SHIRTS, Rs. 25 per ½ dozen.

FACE TOWELS (Honey Comb), Rs. 8 per dozen.

BATH TOWELS ALL SIZES, BROWN AND WHITE.

BLACK SILK HATS, Rs. 4 each.

DRAB DRESS HATS, Rs. 4 each.

BLACK and DRAB FELT HATS, Rs. 2 each.

LADIES' HEATHER COTTON RIBBED HOSE, Rs. 18 per dozen.

LADIES' HEATHER MERINO for the rains, from Rs. 11-8 per dozen.

LADIES' WHITE COTTON HOSE, from Rs. 11-8 per dozen.

LADIES' LESLIE THREAD HOSE, from Rs. 16-8 per dozen.

GIRLS' HEATHER RIBBED COTTON HOSE, from Rs. 16-8 per dozen.

CHILDREN'S HEATHER MERINO SOCKS from Rs. 6 8 per half dozen.

GENTS' BROWN COTTON ½ HOSE, from Rs. 8 per dozen.

GENTS' STRIPED MERINO ½ HOSE, from Rs. 15-8 per dozen.

GENTS' GAUZE MERINO UNDER VESTS ½ SLEEVES, from Rs. 13-8 per ½ dozen.

NAVY BLUE SERGE SUITS made to measure, from Rs. 29.

FINE TWILLED BLUE SERGE SUITS (Wool Dyed), Rs. 27.

TWEED SUITS, all Shades, (Suits), Rs. 27.

SERGES IN ALL SHADES, (Suits), Rs. 27.

GENTS' GOLD FRONT STUDS, Rs. 14 8 Set.

GENTS' GOLD SOLITARES, Rs. 13 Set.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

CAUTION.

THE high reputation of The Singer Manufacturing Company's Sewing Machines has led to numerous attempts to make and sell spurious imitations. The Public are warned against parties advertising or offering for sale Imitation Machines as "The Singer," "On the Singer Principle," or "On the Singer System," in violation of the Company's legal rights. The only "Singer" Machines are those made by The Singer Manufacturing Company.

Every Singer Manufacturing Sewing Machine bears the Trade Mark stamped on a Brass Plate and fixed to the Arm. The *Trade Mark* can be seen on every placard or block belonging to the Singer Manufacturing Company.

BEWARE OF WORTHLESS COUNTERFEITS.

The Company fix their Trade Mark Plate to the Arm of every Machine as an additional protection to the Public. Purchasers should see that the details of this Plate correspond with the representation on the placards and blocks, and that the numbers have not been filed off, as, without them, the Machine may be Old or Second-hand.

Beware of imitations sold in Bombay Market.

To avoid any mistake whatever, notice is given to the Public that the only place where genuine Singer Machines can be purchased is at

NESSERWANJEE MERWANJEE PATELL,
(15, MEDOW STREET,)
SOLE AGENT FOR BOMBAY
OF THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NEW PLAN.—The difference of Premium between this and ALL the other Life Assurance Companies in India is from 19 per cent. to 103 per cent. in Favour of the "Oriental" Rates.

Prospectuses, and Forms of Proposal may be obtained from any of the Agents, or from

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Manager and Actuary.

NOTICES.

NOW READY,

MOUNTED INFANTRY: AN ESSAY.

BY

CAPTAIN HOGG,

CADRE 2ND BOMBAY CAVALRY AND ADJUTANT POONA HORSE.

May be had at this Office. Price Re. 1.

ESTABLISHED 1751.

GOLDSMITH'S ALLIANCE, LIMITED,

(Late A. B. Savory and Sons),
MANUFACTURING SILVERSMITHS,
11 & 12, CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

EXPORT PRICE LIST.

Silver Spoons and Forks, Fiddle Pattern .... 6s. 2d. per oz.
Ditto ditto Queen's do. .... 5s. 6d. „

QUEEN'S PATTERN.

			s.	d.	£	s.	d.
12 Table Spoons	40	ozs. at	6	6	13	0	0
12 Dessert ditto	25	„ at	6	6	8	2	6
12 Table Forks	40	„ at	6	6	13	0	0
12 Dessert ditto	25	„ at	6	6	8	2	6
2 Gravy Spoons	12	„ at	6	6	3	18	0
1 Soup Ladle	10	„ at	6	6	3	5	0
4 Sauce ditto	12	„ at	7	0	4	4	0
4 Salt Spoons	[illegible]				[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
12 Tea ditto	14	„ at	7	0	4	18	0
1 Pair Sugar Tongs					1	5	0
					£61	19	0

A Pamphlet illustrated with 300 Engravings, and containing the prices of Silver Plate, Plated Ware, Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery, will be forwarded gratis and post free on application.

Freight, Insurance, and Shipping Expenses are charged.

Orders addressed to the GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, and accompanied by a remittance of 20 per cent., will be forwarded through their Agents,

Messrs. EWART, LATHAM, & Co., Bombay
Messrs. PARRY & Co., Madras
Messrs. COLVIN, COWIE, & Co., Calcutta,
Messrs. GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT, & Co., Calcutta.

ESTABLISHED IN 1832.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA,

THE GREAT PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD.

The quickest and most certain cure for
SCROFULA,
RHEUMATISM,
FOUL ERUPTIONS,
OLD SORES, and ULCERS,

All kinds of diseases or sores arising from impure blood and humors.

IT NEVER FAILS

In effecting a complete cure, if used a sufficient length of time

BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS.

GUARANTEED PURELY VEGETABLE.
Are the only Pills which contain
LEPTANDRIN AND PODOPHYLLIN.

These two powerful antibilious plants are a sure cure for all disease of the STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS, HEADACHE, INDIGESTION, DIZZINESS, PAIN IN THE SIDE OR BACK, and especially BILIOUSNESS.

They never weaken nor gripe, unless the stomach is very foul and they are

EASY TO TAKE.

IMPERISHABLE FRAGRANCE,

MURRAY AND LANMAN'S
CELEBRATED
FLORIDA WATER,

THE RICHEST, MOST LASTING, YET MOST DELICATE OF ALL PERFUMES, FOR USE ON THE HANDKERCHIEF,
At the TOILET,
And in the BATH.

As there are imitations and counterfeits, always ask for the Florida Water, prepared by the Sole Proprietors,

LANMAN AND KEMP,
NEW YORK.

General Agents—Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Bombay, Messrs. Whitney Brothers & Co., Calcutta.

Sub-Agents—BHAIMEA and HIPPOOLA, Nos. 17 and 29 near Jumma Musjid, Bombay.

WHEELER AND WILSON'S

GENUINE SEWING-MACHINES.

THE HIGHEST HONOURS
CONFERRED AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION OF 1873.

THE following description of Machines always on hand for sale with spare Needles and other Accessories at the Office of the Undersigned.

All Machines warranted. Orders from Up-country promptly executed when accompanied with Remittances or Reference for Payment. Each Machine accompanied with a book of reference. Instruction to purchasers gratis.

No. 1 Machine, Polished Mahogany or Walnut Table	Rs. 105
No. 1 Machine, Mahogany or Walnut Quarter Cases	„ 112
No. 2 Machine, on Polished Table	„ 95
No. 3 Machine, on Polished Table	„ 90
No. 2 Machine, in Unpolished Walnut, Half Case	„ 130
No. 2 Machine, in Polished Mahogany or Walnut, do.	„ 135
No. 1 Machine, in Unpolished Walnut, do.	„ 135
No. 1 Machine, in Polished Mahogany or Walnut, do.	„ 140
No. 1 Machine, in Full Case, Mahogany or Walnut Polished	„ 165
No. 6 Machine, for heavy Cloth Work	„ 115
No. 6 Machine, for heavy Leather Work	„ 115

Hand Machines, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, Rs. 105, 95, and 90.

Cottons manufactured by the Willimantic Company of New York, also by Coats and Brook, specially adapted for the above Machines in reels of 200 yards, per dozen ... „ 2

Best Machine Silk, in reels, assorted Colours ... „ 9

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
No. 7, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, OPPOSITE GRAHAM'S BUILDING.

FOR SALE,

AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.

RED AND GREEN PRINTING INK,

PRINTER'S VARNISH;

ALSO

SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

Apply at the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort, Bombay

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING

ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office

LIVER PILLS FOR INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury), are the best remedy for Bile, Wind, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Spasms, Giddiness, Heartburn, Nervousness, Gout, and all disorders of the Stomach and Liver. They combine mildness in operation with the most admirable effects, and as an aperient cannot be surpassed. Manufactured by JAS. RORKE, 47, Mortimer Street, London, W, And sold all over the World by most Chemists, and Medicine Vendors, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. 4s. 6d. and

SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence of Fluid Extract of

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

IS THE ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED BY THE FACULTY AS A WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVERS, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION OF BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will, by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY (in accordance with the instructions given), the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommended your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*"—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling oppressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two admonishes me"

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London.

Sold in quarter, half, and pint bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W. in a diamond)

WILKINSON'S

BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.
AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.

WITMORE'S

COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.
STOMACHIC DINNER PILLS.

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent St., London

Agents:—Treacher & Co.; Kemp & Co.; Rogers & Co.; Bolton & Co., Bombay; and all respectable Firms in India.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY EVENING, 12TH JULY, 1875.

This morning's Liverpool Cotton Market opened quiet but unchanged, the probable sales being given at 10,000 bales; actual imports 4,000.

Saturday evening's telegram from New York quotes Mid. Uplands on the spot at 15⅝ cents, an advance of ⅛, and futures 1/16 cent per lb. higher, a portion of the former rise, however being accounted for by a decline of ⅛ in the price of gold. The day's receipts at the ports were 1,000 against 1,400 last year and 1,900 bales in 1873 and the Exports to Great Britain 2,000 bales against none on the corresponding date last year.

The visible supply of Cotton for all Europe compares now with the same date on the past two years as follows:—

	1875	1874	1873
Visible supply of all descriptions	2,560,000	2,586,360	2,466,540
„ „ Surats	1,070,000	1,060,390	1,122,850

Reuter's quotations for General Produce in Saturday's message are unaltred, with the exception of Bombay linseed which is 6d. per quarter higher both on the spot and to arrive.

Rupee paper is the same as quoted on Thursday last, and Indian Bank Shares are also without alteration during the week.

The coin in the Bank of France has decreased by £625,000, but the amount of notes in circulation is the same.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on the 10th instant, shows the following changes:—

Government Balance at H.Q.	Inc.	Rs 46,76,106
Do. do. Branches	Dec.	„ 3,02,184
Deposits	Inc.	„ 2,09,936
Government Securities	Inc.	„ 4,27,721
Loans	Inc.	„ 2,90,160
Bills Discounted	Dec.	„ 2,42,912
Bullion	Inc.	„ 3,22,188
Cash with Correspondents	Inc.	„ 3,00,746
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc.	„ 35,30,054

With the exception of the large increase in the Government Balance, the alterations in the other items are of little importance; but unless there is a probability of the Government making large withdrawals immediately, the Bank will be left with an unusually large amount of unemployed capital for the time of year. It is worthy of remark that the Bank still go on adding to their holding of Government Paper which may be accepted as a slight indication of increasing ease.

In STERLING EXCHANGE there has again been next to nothing done to-day. Rates opened with an easier tendency which became more marked during the day, and at the close we quote an advance of quite 1-16d. per rupee. The Banks are decidedly more willing buyers, but the amount of bills offering is very small. We quote:—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 9 7-16d.	per rupee.
Do 6 months' sight	1s. 9¾ to 15/16d.	„
Credits 3 „	1s. 9 15-16d.	„
Documents 3 „	1s. 10d.	„

On Calcutta we have not heard of any actual business, but the tendency of rates is in favour of sellers, and we quote 60 days' sight 99¼; demand bills at par.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is firm, but we do not hear of any quotable change.

The SHARE MARKET has again been slightly firmer for Spinning and Weaving shares, with a general improvement of Rs. 5 to Rs. 15 per share; but while there are few sellers, there are still fewer buyers of a legitimate character, and in a number of instances our quotations are quite nominal. Colaba Land Co.'s shares are Rs. 10 higher, but Press property is again dull, Apollo Press and Prince of Wales being Rs. 100 per share lower respectively.

COTTON is as dull, inactive as ever. The enquiry on European account is most insignificant, and dealers continue to ask the same prices, most of them being indifferent sellers. The receipts yesterday were 590 bales, making 1,016 bales for the three days.

FREIGHTS are unaltered in every way. We still quote £1-17-6 to £2 by steam and sail for Liverpool.

PIECE GOODS show considerable firmness and the enquiry from first hands to-day has been somewhat more active, but prices are not quotably altered.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p. ct	Agra Bank	91
22,000	1,000	all	7½ do.	Bank of Bengal	1450
20,000	500	all	5 do.	Bank of Bombay New	727½
5,150	1,000	all	6 do.	Bank of Madras	1200
30,000	250	all	4 do.	Chartered Mercantile Bank of I. L. & China	250
40,000	281¼	all	Nil.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	225 ni.
40,000	20*	all	5 p.ct	Chartered Bank of India and China	150
40,000	250	125	5 do.	National Bank of India	112
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	495

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	60	Colaba Land Co.	1155
7,500	150	all	...	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	115
1,750	2,000	2,000	70 p.s.	Mazagon Land	750
6,000	1,400	all	15 do.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	210

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	200 ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1300 xd
200	2,000	1,100	50 ps	Albert Co., Kurrachee	760
100	500	all	18 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co.	650
250	1,000	200000		Alfred Mills Co.	1100
150	12,000	11,000	200 p	Apollo Press Co.	3900
175	1,000	all	...	Bellary	740
155	500	all	60 ps	Berar Company (New)	550
200	2,000	all	200 ps	Bombay Press Co.	1350
200	500	all	50 ps	Do. New	350
1,400	250	all	4½ p.c.	Broach Cotton Co.	100
400	1,500	all	37½ ps	Carwar Co.	850
230	250	all	...	Coconada Press Co	70
500	1,880	all	175 ps	Colaba Press Co.	4200
500	300	all	Nil.	Dhollera P. & G. Co.	200
352	1,000	all	Rs. 200	East India Press Co.	1175
150	8,500	all	...	Fort Press Co.	2500
300	2,000	2,000	15 p.	Framji Cowasji Press Company	300
300	500	all	100 ps	French Press Co.	425
1,150	...	1,400	100 ps	Imperial Press Co.	350
3,125	400	350	60 ps	Mofussil Press & Ginning Co.	405
600	2,000	5,000	...	Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	1500
120	...	1,500	250 ps	Prince of W. Press	700
300	50	all	100 ps	Sassoon's Press Co.	600
400	500	750	135 ps	Scinde Press Co.	460
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	930
150	850	all	12 p.c.	Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	1000
450	1,000	...	100ps*	Volkart's United Press Co.	980

* Per share, for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

600	1,250	all	100*	Alexandra Spinning	1,325
500	5,000	all	200*	Alliance Spinning	2,775
300	2,500	500		Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,600
200	1,000	all	100	Bombay United	1,060
2,400	150	150	10*	Broach Mills	155
100	1,000	750		Colaba Spinning	775
2,800	1,000	all	100p.s	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,120
1,500	1,250	all	100p.s	Fleming S. W. Co.	945
1,400	1,000	all	100, s*	Great Eastern	1,040
700	1,000	all	60p.s	Hindustan S. W. Co.	950
750	1,000	all	100p.s	Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,065
		800		Khandeish Spinning	950
200	4,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	955
		500		Madras U. Spinning	900
2,500	1,000	all	70	Manockji Petit's	1,050
1,050	1,000	all	100ps*	Morarjee Spinning	1,085
4,000	625	all	50ps*	Oriental	650
600	1,250	250		Prince of Wales Spinning	650
110	1,000	1,000	200p s	Goonderdas Spinning	975
500	1,000	250	31½ps	Do. do. 1/4 share	276¼

* Per share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218'3'0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	252
...	£20	103'14'6		Do. New £20 Shares	126
...	£20	65'7'3	do.	Ditto	72
...	£20	21,13'1	do.	Ditto	32
...	£100	1,000	do.	B.B. & C.I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£18	196'5'1	do.	Do. New Shares	220

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date L'dation.		
...	95	119½	...	Bank of China	1
...	...	...	...	East India Bank	1

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) as on the 10th July, compared with the statement issued on 3rd July:—

LIABILITIES.		3rd July. Rs.	10th July Rs.
Proprietors' Capital:—			
First Issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid	Rs. 50,00,000		
Second Issue of do. of Rs. 100 do.	„ 10,00,000		
Do. do. do. paid to account of 2nd Call of Rs. 125 per share	„ 12,48,125		
Do. do. paid to account of 3rd Call of Rs. 25 per share	„ 2,49,625		
Do. do. paid to account of 4th Call of Rs. 125 per share	„ 12,46,250		
Do. do. paid to account of 5th Call of Rs. 125 per share	„ 12,45,125		
		99,89,125	99,89,125
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities		15,50,000	15,50,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office		56,27,285	1,03,03,391
Do. do. do. at Branches		25,31,880	22,29,696
Other Deposits		1,21,70,989	1,23,20,925
Post Bills		33,608	33,608
Cash Credits, undrawn		3,74,048	3,98,633
		3,22,76,935	3,68,85,378
ASSETS.			
Government Securities		41,51,169	45,78,890
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise		12,86,280	12,72,534
Loans on Security of do. do.		26,79,037	29,69,179
Current Accounts, overdrawn		7,630	3,982
Bills Discounted		1,34,42,916	1,31,99,974
Stamps		4,880	4,858
Dead stock	Rs. 5,07,354		
Amount applied in reduction	„ 1,15,000	3,92,354	3,92,354
Bullion		6,98,012	10,15,200
Cash Balances with Correspondents		2,54,070	5,54,816
Cash and Currency Notes		93,68,567	1,28,98,841
		3,22,76,935	3,68,85,378

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s.s. BUSHEER, 538 tons, Captain J. Smith, arrived in harbour on the 11th instant from Kurrachee (July 9th), with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Hexton, and three deck passengers.

THE P. AND O. Co's s.s. MALWA, 1,775 tons, Captain P. S. Tomlin, sailed yesterday for China &c., with China Mail, 1,352½ chests opium general cargo and the following passengers:—For Melbourne via Point de Galle.—Mr. Murphy and Mr. B. Beach.

THE P. AND O. Co's s.s. INDUS, 2,205 tons, Captain W. B. Andrews, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (June 29th), calling at Madras and Galle, with China Mail, and the following passengers:—From Calcutta to Southampton.—Colonel Balfour's nurse and two children. From Madras to Southampton.—Mr. and Mrs. Pritchard and two Miss Pritchard, Miss Moore, six children and two servants. From Hongkong to Bombay.—Mr. S. Munjee, Mr. G. Miller, and A. Lascar. She brought the following cargo:—From Calcutta 9 packages piece goods, 1 case wearing apparel, 10 bundles ivory, 57 packages chutney and 1 package merchandise. From Shanghai via Galle.—6 boxes gold, 1 box jewelery, and 341 packages tea. From Hongkong, 4 boxes gold, 4 boxes sovereigns, 1 box pearls, 5 boxes gold leaves, 1 box silver buttons, 10 boxes vermillion, 1 box Chinaroots, 4 boxes brass leaves, 49 boxes silk piece goods, and 186 packages silk. From Singapore.—156 packages silk, 64 packages tea, 75 bags sago, 23 packages ivory, 18 packages tapioca, 125 bags betelnuts, and 49 packges benjamin. From Penang.—340 bags betelnuts.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
11	Busheer (s)	Smith	Kurrachee, July 9.
12	Indus (s)	Andrews	Calcutta, June 29.

DEPARTURE.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
12	Malwa (s)	Tomlin	China &c.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Surat, to China &c.
Steamer Indus, to Southampton &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

July.			
8	Botanist	Longride	Mauritius, June 10.

DEPARTURES.

July.			
8	Patna (s)	....	....
	D. of Argyll (s)	....	....
	Saint Almo	....	....

DAILY IMPORTS—JULY 10.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Europa s, 50 bales bar soap, Noorally Abdoolally; 15 cases and hogshead portwine, Merwanjee Nanabhoy.
Edward Percy, 103 barrels pitch and 199 barrels tar, Adomjee Bhaya.
Vixen s, 32 bundles steel, Tyabally Ebramjee; 1,000 bundles hoop iron, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Walmer Castle, 50 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.
Xantho s. 3 cases claret, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Mirzapore s, 50 cases brandy Cutler, Palmer &Co.
Surat s, 4 cases paper, Jaffer Noor Mahomed; 3 cases cochineal Ghellabhoy Howjee.

FROM TRIESTE.

Juno s, 2 cases toys, Merwanjee and Co.

FROM VENICE.

Juno s, 1 case gold and silver thread, Alsen, Riebe and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 12th.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Europa (s), 1,600 cwts. wheat, Stearns Hobart & Co; 57 bales wool, Cooverjee Callianjee; 50 bales wool, Jetha Vurid; 75 bales wool Khimjee Luckmedas & Co; 50 bales wool; Cullianjee Govindjee; 48 bales cotton, Lallchund Ramdayal; 150 bales cotton, Khooshall Hurridass & Co. 128 bales cotton, Vithuldass Negraz; 52 bales cotton, Tokersey Gopaldass; 52 bales wool, Jewraj Damjee; 120 bales wool, Finlay, Scott & Co.
Accrington, 55 bales cotton, Monjee Purmanund.
Clive (s), 7 bales cotton, Ewart, Latham & Co; 20 bales cotton, Wallace & Co. 3,200 cwts. wheat Stearns, Hobart & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Atlantic King, 1,800 cwts. linseed, Stearns, Hobart & Co; 10 bales hides, Nanseebhoy Allarakhia.
Indus s, 310½ cwts horn, Nanseebhoy Allarakhia; 89½ cwts horns and 8½ cwts fishmaws, Dawoodbhoy Hassum; 19 bales hides and skins, Abdoolhoosen Ahmed; 4,050 cwts linseed and 3,000 cwts rapeseed, Finlay, Scott & Co; 63 bags coffee, and 12 cases tea, P. and O. Co; 7 bales hides, Moorazbhoy Prenjee.

FOR HAVRE.

Otter Caps, 390 cwts black pepper, Vinay & Co.
Indus s, 25 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co

FOR HULL.

Macedon, 1,607 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Malwa s, 19 chests opium, Napechund Nowrungroy; 31 chests opium, E J Abrahim; 4 chests opium, Manockjee Merwanjee and Co; 22 chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy.
Surats, 93 bales cotton, Hajee Esmall Hajee Habib; 50 bales cotton, Joomabhoy Lalljee; 115 bales cotton, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Malwa s, 38 chests opium, Tata and Co; 27½ chests opium Rooguath Jugnath; 22 chests opium, Gungabux Ghagooram.

HIGH COURT—13TH JULY.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

MOTION.

169-75—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Rughoonath Jumnadass v Gungadass Jumnadass—Shamrao Pandoorang—Part heard.

LONG CAUSE.

408-73—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—J F Hill and others v Chubildass Lulloobhoy—Part heard.

(Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.)

LONG CAUSES.

405-74—Jefferson and Payne—Jumnadass Savuklal v Jaikram Hemjee—Ardaseer Framjee.—Part heard.
216-75—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld v Bhaidas Jumnadass. (Short Cause.)

Judges Summons Referred from Chambers.

626-74—M M Munshi—Dewcurn Cullianjee and another v Khojee Kha Vullued Hoosein Khan Mona woman, claimant.

LONG CAUSES.

548-74—Jefferson and Payne—Jaithanund Seetaram v Heerjee Hunsraj and another—Tyabjee and Sayani.
559-74—In Person—Nanjee Tullani v Jeeva Dhunjee Ram Dhunjee.
561-74—Jefferson and Payne—Pranjewun Doolubdass v Dewalli and others—In person.
563-74—W N Balcristna—Ragoonath Crushnajee v Raghoonath Ramjee and others—Bicknell.
317-74—S Pandoorung—Antajee Sakaram Pandit v Anandrao Venayeck and others—M M Munshi.
316-74—Lynch and Tobin—Madhowjee Munjee v Tricumjee Weljee and others—Jefferson and Payne. Macfarlane and S.
500-74—Craigie Lynch and Owen—Heeralal Jumnadass and another v Sitaram Radhakisson—Tyabjee and Sayani. Craige L and O.

(Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE PINHEY.)

SHORT CAUSES.

138-74—Jefferson and Payne—Abdoola bin Ally Sahib Coor v Narayen Crustna Laud and others—No appearance.
127-75—Jefferson and Payne—Jaitha Akha and others v Aga Mahomed Tuki Khan—No appearance.
150-75—Hearn, Cleveland and LeeWarner—A G Latham and Co. v Heerjee Khimjee—No appearance.
162-75—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld v Cursondass Dharsee—No appearance.
186-75—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—The Oomravuttee Cotton M M Ld v Cursulsey Premjee—No appearance.
218-75—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld v Dady Limjee Panday—No appearance.
219-75—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld v Dhurrumchund Premchund—No appearance.
282-75—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld v Nowrojee Jamsetjee Mody—Jefferson and Payne.
305-75—Lynch and Tobin—Hurdass Naisingdass v Ally Mahomed Rahimtoola—No appearance.

LONG CAUSES.

455-74—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld—Ramcrustna Sazba—Balcristna W N
554-74—Hearn, Cleveland and LeeWarner—Ramabai widow v Bapoojee Narayen and others—Prescott and Winters
557-74—Pestonjee Kavasjee—Abdool Suttur Hamed v Mahomed Khan bin Fuckeer—B. V. N. Kirtikur
520-73—Fletcher and Smith—Eshwautrao Gopalrao v Tribhowun Laldass—Shamrao Pandurung.
167-71—Fletcher and Smith—Tricumdass Hurrivulubdass v Leone Jahier—Janardhun and Ghandibhy.
184-72—Prescott and Winter—Rustomjee Shapoorjee S v Manockjee Hormusjee and another—Chalk and Turner.

(Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.)

SHORT CAUSES.

264-72—Lynch and Tobin—Vishnoo Ramchundra v Noorkhan Bapoo.
511-72—Lynch and Tobin—Nursingdass Multanchund and others v Cassum Moosa—Jefferson and Payne.
246-75—In person—Sooleymonjee Essajee v Hussain al'y Allybhov and others
260-75—In Person—Dessay Luckmidass v Metha Govindram.
33.-75—Prescot and Winter—Boolakudass Lalchund and another v Dinshaw Nanabhoy.
334-75—K. Merojee—Dayal Goculdass and another v Premjee Munjee and another.
337-75—Lynch and Tobin—Robert Barclay R. and others v Bhemoobhoy Mahomed—Hearn, Cleveland and LeeWarner.
340-75—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Rustomjee Sarabjee v Husson Hafundy.
342-75—Prescot and Winter—Khoja Kurrenbhoy Heerjee v Khoja Laljee Ludha.

LONG CAUSES.

592-73—Janardhun and Ghandhibhoy—Girdhur Roopjee v Henry Gamble—Mr H Khan.—Part heard.
583-72—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Hurrivullubdass Culliandass v Punaslall Poonumchund—Shamrao P. For further hearing.
476-74—Hearn, Cleveland and LeeWarner—Khullackdina Khulfanbhai v Poondlick Narayen—Fletcher and Smith.
803-74—Fletcher and Smith—Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy v The G E S and Weaving Mills Co—Crawford and Boevey and Jefferson and Payne.
114-74—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Dorabjee Hormusjee B. v Cursetjee Hormusjee Buttiwala.—In person.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Results of Meteorological Observations made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, Latitude 18 deg. 53m. 45s. N., Longtitude 4h. 51m. 12·3 East. Height of Barometer above the Sea—37 feet.

Means of Observations taken at 6 A.M., 10 A.M., 2 P.M., 4 P.M., and 10 P.M.—	July—1875.						
	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th
	In.	In.	*In.	In.	In.	In.	In.
Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah.	29·671	·653	·680	·725	·698	·664	·657
Temperature of the Air	82·2	81·6	82·4	79·0	83·3	81·6	78·6
Wet-bulb Thermometer	77·7	78·0	78·3	76·9	79·8	78·5	77·0
Dew Point	76·2	76·7	76·9	76·1	78·6	77·5	76·5
Relative Humidity of Air	0·821	·852	·836	·906	·858	·875	·933
Extent of cloudy Sky (the whole sky clouded=8.)	7·8	8·0	6·8	7·8	7·8	7·4	8·0
Maximum temperature of Air read at 9½ A.M. on following day	84·0	84·2	84·5	83·3	86·4	85·6	83·4
Minimum temperature of Air read at 9½ A.M.	79·9	77·8	76·2	76·6	80·5	78·5	76·1
General Direction of Wind	a	b	c	d	e	f	g
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Movement in 24 hours	482	538	427	390	338	401	535
	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.
Rain Gauge 4½ feet above the ground	0·36	0·37	0·54	1·87	0·04	0·40	0·69

Total fall of rain between 1st January and 11th July 28·78.

(a) W, SW, W, WSW.
(b) W, WSW, W, WSW.
(c) WSW, SW, WSW.
(d) WSW, SW, W, WNW, SE, WSW.
(e) WSW, WNW, W, W.
(f) WNW, W, WNW, W, NW.
(g) NW, WSW, W, WSW.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 9.

Damvile, Sub Lieut, Bombay 15th Regt, on duty, from Poona.
Wilson, Lieut Bengal 59th Regt, on sick leave, from Agra.

JULY 11.

Dayne, Lieut, Bengal 13th Hussars, to appear before a Med Board, from Lucknow.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 9.

Dyce, Lieut, Bengal 21st Punjaub N I, on furlough, to England.

JULY 11.

White, Captain, Bengal 15th Hussars, to rejoin, to Meerut.
Marke, Lieut, Bengal 15th Hussar to rejoin to Meerut.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 1st July 1875.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

2nd Batn 12th Regt—Lt Thomas Baker to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Ferris, promoted, subject to approval by H R H the Field Marshal Comg-in-C dated 1st April 1875.

2nd Batn 25th Regt—Lt Hans Robert Rathborne to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Ross, promoted, subject to approval by H R H the Field Marshal Comdg-in-C dated 19th March 1875.

44th Regt—Lt Seton Churchill to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Wood, promoted, subject to approval by H R H the Field Marshal Comdg-in-C, dated 1st April 1875.

19th Bengal Lancers—Capt W W Biscoe, Adjt, to officiate as 2nd Squadron Officer, vice Owen, Offg as 2nd in Comd.

12th Native Infantry—Lt A F Barrow, 1st Wing Subn, to be Qr Mr, vice Anderson, appointed Wing Officer, dated 25th June 1875.

21st Native Infantry—Lt W Harris, 1st Wing Subn to officiate as Qr Mr, during the absence of Lt Dyce, on furlough.

38th Native Infantry—Lt L M Boileau, 109th Regt, a candidate for the S C to officiate as 2nd Wing Subn, on probation, vice Gray, Offg in civil employ, dated 23rd June 1875.

Musketry Department—Capt T F Todd, 62nd Regt, to officiate as Depy Asst Adjt General for Musketry, during the absence on six months' furlough of Lt Col McNair.

Brigade Staff—Capt H T Jones, 81st Regt, to officiate as Bgde M-j at Morar, during the absence on medical certificate of Capt Wolseley.

Convalescent Depot—Surgn Maj J B C Reade, 4th Batn Rifle Bgde, to have medical charge of the Murree Depot, vice Surgn Maj Guthrie, whose term of service will expire on the 1st Aug.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers:—

1st Batn 6th Regt—Lt A W Whitworth to be Capt from the 12th June 1875.

2nd Batn 12th Regt—Capt W Keough to be Maj from the 6th June 1875.

48th Regt—Lt A W Fair to be Capt from the 29th May 1875.

The offg appointments in the 12th N I, vice Col Stevens, transferred to Delhi, are to have effect from the 1st April, and not 19th March 1875 as published at page 125 of G O C C dated 31st March 1875.

The following orders are confirmed:—

72nd Highlanders—Regtl Order, dated the 18th June 1875, directing Lt R H Brooke-Hunt to perform the duties of Instructor of Musketry, in room of Lt T S Gildea, proceeded on twelve months' leave to England, with effect from the 5th inst. Lt F W Holland will officiate as Instructor of Musketry until the return of Lt R H Brooke-Hunt.

4th Bengal Cavalry—Regtl order, dated the 17th June 1875, making the following appointments, from the 16th inst, vice Col G C Hankin, proceeded on leave—

Maj M M Prendergast, 2nd in Comd, to officiate as Comdt.

Maj E H C Simpson, 3rd Squadron, Officer to officiate as 2nd in Command.

Capt D Adamson, offg 3rd Squadron Officer, to officiate as 2nd Squadron Officer, in addition to his duties as 1st Squadron Subn.

10th Bengal Lancers—Regtl Order, dated the 17th June 1875, making the following appointments, vice Capt A J T Welchman, on leave:—

Capt D M Strong offg 3rd Squadron Officer, to officiate as 2nd Squadron Officer, in addition to his other duties.

Capt S D Barrow, 2nd Squadron Subn, to officiate as Adjt, in addition to his other duties.

Lt A Burlton-Bennet to officiate as 1st Squadron Subn.

14th Bengal Lancers—Regtl Order, dated the 15th June 1875, directing Lt G W Deane, offg 1st Squadron Subn, to officiate as Adjt, in addition to his other duties, vice Capt D H Thompson, on leave.

2nd Native Infantry—Regtl Order, dated the 14th June 1875, making the following appointments, vice Lt Col F A Dickins, retired:—

Maj T N Baker, Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command.
Capt J A D Gordon, Adjt, to officiate as Wing Officer.
Lt E Channer, Qr Mr, to officiate as Adjt.
Lt C W Monypenny to officiate as Qr Mr, in addition to his duties as 2nd Wing Subn.

4th Native Infantry—Regtl Order, dated the 16th April 1875, making the following appointments during the absence on garrison instruction of Capt A B Douglas:—

Lt B Smith, 1st Wing Subn, to officiate as Wing Officer.
Lt C H DesVœux, 2nd Wing Subn, to officiate as Adjt.
Lt F St Rundall, offg 2nd Wing Subn, to officiate as Qr Mr, in addition to his other duties.

18th Native Infantry—Regtl order, dated the 21st June 1875, making the following arrangements, consequent on the assumption of command of the Regt by Maj F Allen, on the 28th Feb last:—

Maj H De Brett, Wing officer, to revert to his appointment of Offg 2nd in Comd.

Capt A C Toker, Adjt, to revert to his appointment of offg Wing Officer.

21st Native Infantry—Regtl order, dated the 18th June 1875, directing Lt W Harris to officiate as Qr-mr, in addition to his duties as 1st Wing Subn, vice Lt G H C Dyce, proceeding on furlough.

34th Native Infantry—Regtl order, dated the 12th March 1875, directing Lt G F Young, Qr-mr, to officiate as Adjt.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails which came into force from the 15th April 1875 and will continue so until further notice:—

MAILS	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, &c.	At General Post Office. After-Packet.	At Branch Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway.	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.	3 P.M.
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur Seroor, Deccan, and S. M. Country	12 NOON.	0-30 P.M.	10-30 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona, Oorun and Panwell	5 A.M.	5-30 A.M.	5-30 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	6 P.M.	7-30 P.M.	5-30 P.M.
For ditto in Southern Concan, i.e., for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	9 A.M.	1 P.M.	5-30 P.M.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

LETTERS—There are six deliveries in Bombay every day; at 8 A.M., 10 A.M., 11-30 A.M., 12-30 P.M., 2 P.M., and 5 P.M. The inland post goes out at 6 P.M., for Bengal, N. W. Provinces Punjaub, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for all post towns on the north-east line of the G. I. P. Railway; for Poona, the Deccan, Southern Mahratta Country, and Madras Presidency, also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor, at 2-30 P.M. and for Scinde, Kattywar, and Cutch at 9 P.M.; for the South Eastern line as far as Poona, 2-30 P.M. The Overland Mail for England is despatched every Friday evening at 5 30 o'clock, and closes at 3-30 o'clock. Late packets are received, on payment of extra postage, up till 4-30 P.M. at Apollo Bunder. Postage on inland letters not exceeding ¼ tolah ½ anna, 1 tolah 1 anna, 1½ tolah, 2 annas, 2 tolahs 2 annas; on foreign letters not exceeding ½ ounce via Brindisi 8 annas, 1 ounce Re. 1, via Southampton not exceeding ½ ounce 6 annas, 1 ounce 12 annas.

NOW READY.

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OF
MULHAR RAO GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

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CONTENTS:

INTRODUCTION.
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RESOLUTION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
Report of the European Commissioners.
Opinions of the Native Members of the Commission.
PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA DEPOSING THE GAEKWAR.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

BOWER—July 8th, at Madras, the wife of Mr. John Bower, of a daughter.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, JULY 13, 1875.

IF all be well that ends well, then Lord Northbrook has abundant cause for congratulation at the final results of the recent Baroda complications. His action throughout in dealing with the various complications that have arisen has been substantially vindicated; and Her Majesty's Government have been pleased to express, through the Secretary of State, their high appreciation of the services rendered by the Viceroy in dealing with the ex-Gaekwar's case. It is true that the important proceedings relating to the appointment and constitution of the mixed Commission are spoken of without approbation; but, in dealing with this delicate branch of the subject, the utmost care appears to have been taken to let Lord Northbrook down as gently as possible, and to make it appear that he cannot be fairly held responsible for his inability at the time to balance the advantages against the very obvious disadvantages of the proposed procedure. After the hearty and almost unanimous abuse with which Lord Northbrook has been assailed for his treatment of affairs at Baroda, a vindication so satisfactory and so decisive might be expected to put to shame all hostile critics; but unfortunately the justification of Lord Salisbury is a trifle too complete, and creates an uncomfortable suspicion that Her Majesty's Government have found it necessary on general political grounds to support Lord Northbrook, and thus to screen both themselves and the Indian Government from the responsibility for blunders which no amount of sophistry can conceal or extenuate.

Notwithstanding the severe reproof administered to the Bombay Government in reply to their remonstrance of Dec. 14, 1874, in which they protested against the tone and manner of Colonel Phayre's removal, and against the summary order depriving them of the conduct of Baroda affairs, it is clear, we think, that the Local Government has got the worst of it, not by any means from the intrinsic weakness of their case, but solely because of the indiscretion shown in attempting to defend their own apparently proper action on manifestly flimsy and unsubstantial grounds. It is most unfortunate for Colonel Phayre that the Bombay Government were ill-advised enough to assign as a reason for not removing him in August last the fact that there was no other appointment of equal value then at their disposal. It is clear that a reason of this sort could not for one moment be accepted as a sufficient ground for continuing in any public appointment an officer considered on general grounds to be unfit; and of course the doctrine thus enunciated has been emphatically denounced both by Lord Northbrook and by the Secretary of State. Moreover, the reason assigned, besides being untenable, is manifestly superfluous. We have from the first expressed a most decided opinion that Lord Northbrook's action in ordering Colonel Phayre to remain at Baroda, and to report on the progress of reform after his previous relations with the Durbar, was a serious error. It is clear, we should have thought, that the Bombay Government could not have taken upon themselves the responsibility of removing from office a Resident whom the Viceroy had just declared to possess his full confidence, and who had been selected at a critical period as the chosen instrument to carry out the Viceroy's policy. Under these circumstances it appears to have been entirely gratuitous to say, as the Bombay Government have said, that, although they were personally satisfied of Colonel Phayre's unfitness to carry out the very difficult and delicate duty enjoined by the Viceroy, they did not take the responsibility of removing him, *because they had nothing else to give him.* Had the Government urged that they did not remove Colonel Phayre because the Viceroy had specially appointed him to carry out his own instructions, and because in their opinion Colonel Phayre had done nothing whatever subsequent to the receipt of Lord Northbrook's instructions to merit so severe a treatment as summary dismissal, the argument of the Local Government would at least have been intelligible, and Colonel Phayre would probably have stood a much better chance of obtaining a considerate hearing. As matters stand, Lord Northbrook appears to have blundered palpably in the first instance by placing Colonel Phayre in a manifestly untenable position, and then to have most skilfully shifted on to the shoulders of the Local Government the whole blame of his own mistake. The dexterity of the Calcutta Foreign Office in this instance is apparently more to be admired than its candour or straightforwardness. The reflections of the Bombay Government regarding the impolicy of suddenly removing Colonel Phayre immediately after the receipt of the *Khureeta* praying for his recall, and after the attempt made to murder him, are just and sensible; and there can be no doubt, as we stated at the time, that the unexpected removal of Colonel Phayre under these circumstances was generally regarded at the time as a lamentable proof of weakness. Notwithstanding Lord Northbrook's emphatic disclaimer, the fears expressed by Sir Philip Wodehouse that "the body of public servants employed in political affairs throughout India may be injuriously affected by "the removal at such a time, and unaccompanied by any circumstances which "might mitigate the severity of the act, "of an officer who will be known to have ventured in the honest and conscientious discharge "of his duty to expose the abuses practised in "an important Native State," cannot be said to be entirely without foundation; and it is, we think, a strong proof of the determination of Lord Salisbury to vindicate at all hazards the Viceroy's action, that no notice appears to have been taken of what is by far the most important part of the Bombay Government Despatch. The censure passed upon the Local Government for delay in forwarding the correspondence, and the removal from their charge of the management of affairs at Baroda, appear to us rather as an *ex post facto* justification of a measure which had been resolved on than as the necessary result of the official laches alleged. The removal of Colonel Phayre and the supercession of the Bombay Government were apparently simultaneously resolved on and carried out as necessary parts of a new policy. It would, we think, have been at once more candid and more dignified to have plainly avowed that the increasing complications at Baroda had, in the opinion of the Viceroy, rendered necessary a change of Residents, and the more direct control of the Calcutta Foreign Office, than to have attempted to justify what may have been considered at the time a necessary step by flimsy and unsubstantial charges against the Local Government.

In our leading article of the 5th inst. allusion was made to the ingenious and diplomatic manner in which the Viceroy's mistake in appointing a mixed Commission was extenuated and condoned. The language used by the Secretary of State is, however, sufficiently explicit to make it clearly understood that Lord Northbrook's experiment was regarded as a serious political blunder. It may be remembered that while the Commissioners were deliberating in Bombay, seditious memorials were being drawn up and circulated in Poona, Sholapoor, and other places with the obvious intention of putting pressure on the Government and of forcing it, if possible, prematurely to show its hand. In one of these memorials, it will be remembered, the greatest stress was laid on the principle supposed to have been inaugurated of publicly trying native princes by mixed Commissions. The memorialists were aware of the inability of the Commission to pronounce a unanimous verdict, and were jubilant at the prospect of escape thus offered for the injured Mulharrao. Whilst ironically congratulating the Viceroy on the sagacity of his arrangements in providing so obvious a loophole for the escape of criminals in high position, the memorialists "most respectfully" prayed that the precedent thus established might never be departed from should a similar necessity ever unhappily arise. We may presume that the prayer of these insolent memorialists clearly opened Lord Northbrook's eyes to the serious nature of the mistake which had been committed; and it is most gratifying to observe that the Secretary of State has, in the most emphatic manner, given the death-blow to the mischievous agitation which had, we suspect, more to do with the Viceregal decision to appoint a mixed Commission than the Calcutta Foreign Office would willingly admit. "Princes and nobles," says Lord Salisbury, "are not qualified by forensic "training for the conduct of a delicate judicial "investigation, and those of India to whom the "customs of an English court of law and the "skill of an English advocate are strange enter "upon such novel duties under a special dis-"advantage." After so decisive and satisfactory an expression of opinion, we hope that we have now heard the last of the mischievous farce of "trial by peers" in the case of native princes charged with criminal offences.

The publication of Lord Salisbury's Despatch has now made clear what has long been surmised that the responsibility of dethroning Mulharrao on grounds unconnected with the poisoning case rests solely with the English Government. The reasons assigned by Lord Salisbury for the singular course actually taken appears to us to be far more specious than satisfactory. Unless we can believe that Sir Lewis Pelly was deliberately throwing dust into the eyes not only of Government, but also of the Commission when he stated that, to the best of his belief, the ex-Gaekwar was sincerely desirous of carrying out his recommendations and of effecting substantial reform in conformity with the Viceroy's wishes, it is clear that there were no sufficient grounds for the opinion that Mulharrao was so absolutely incorrigible as to render necessary his immediate deposition before the period of grace had expired. It is, we think, straining the argument to an unnecessary and unfair extent to appeal to correspondence so far back as April 29, 1874, in proof of Mulharrao's contumacious conduct as a ruler. There can be little doubt that from the commencement of General Meade's Commission in November 1873, up to the receipt of the Viceroy's *Khureeta* in August 1874, no real improvement of any kind had been effected, and matters had, if anything, gone from bad to worse; but if there is any meaning in the Resolution expressed in the Viceroy's *Khureeta* of the 25th July to allow the Gaekwar a fixed period in which to effect certain specified reforms, it is most extraordinary to find the Government afterwards appealing to Mulharrao's action *before* the solemn warning was given in proof of his incorrigible behaviour. In fact, were it not notorious that Mulharrao's conduct as a ruler subsequent to the receipt of the Viceroy's instructions showed no real signs of amendment, one might almost be disposed to believe that the Secretary of State, being unable to find adequate excuse for severity by the later acts of the ex-Gaekwar's reign, had been forced to assign his earlier misbehaviour as the ground for the severe action finally resolved on. Allusion has been made in a previous article to the surprising fact that during the time that Mulharrao was formally on trial before Sir Richard Couch's Commission, an independent and secret investigation was being conducted by Sir Lewis Pelly regarding the alleged murders in prison of Bhow Scindia and Govind Naik. Lord Northbrook has attempted to justify this unusual proceeding by stating that Sir Lewis Pelly's enquiries into these cases naturally grew out of Mr. Souter's proceedings in the poisoning case. When it is remembered, however, that both of these cases as well as several others of similar atrocity were brought by Colonel Phayre before General Meade's Commission, and were simply burked, it is clear that Lord Northbrook's justification is of the flimsiest description. We may now gather from Lord Salisbury's Despatch that had not General Meade's Commission been deliberately gagged, the deposition of Mulharrao in August 1874 would have been the necessary and certain result of the Commission Report. Notwithstanding the official vindication which Lord Northbrook's action has received, we shall be much surprised if Parliament be unanimous in endorsing Lord Salisbury's optimist views of all that has taken place. It is some satisfaction, however, to feel that whatever mistakes may have been committed here and there, the upshot is, on the whole, satisfactory. Thanks to the noble efforts of Colonel Phayre the subjects of native States have received a fresh proof that the British Government has not entirely departed from its traditional principles; and native princes have learned by a conspicuous case that the Government is still strong enough to deal decisively with those rulers who are unwilling to act up to their political obligations and play their expected part in the Imperial system.

MR. SHUNKER PANDURANG PANDIT AND OURSELVES.

MR. SHUNKER PANDURANG PANDIT, the gentleman whose appeal was dismissed the other day by Sir Michael Westropp, has written us two letters, which we publish this morning. Why Mr. Shunker should have supposed we would not publish them we do not know, for we are always glad to give gentlemen whose public proceedings have been judged of as his has been, an opportunity of justifying themselves if they can. If Mr. Shunker has any more communications to make concerning the case in which he has figured prominently, we trust he will no longer despair of getting a hearing in the *Bombay Gazette*, which will always open its columns as readily to his pleas as it does to criticisms on his public behaviour.

Mr. Shunker gives a categorical denial to a number of our statements regarding his case. He perhaps forgets that we had the evidence in the case before us when we published our strictures upon him. He says it is not true that the railway authorities requested him to move into another carriage in order that a lady might occupy the one he was in. Several of the witnesses brought forward by the Railway Company, and who seem to us to be as much entitled to credence as Mr. Shunker, are against him on this point, and his own evidence both in his plaint and his examination before Mr. Fernandez at Poona leave little doubt that he was, as we have said, requested to move into another carriage because the carriage he was in was required for a lady. In his plaint he says that on reaching Lanowlee the defendant Martin, a ticket collector, brought "an old woman" near the carriage in which he was seated, and "asked him in a most impertinent manner" to leave the carriage. It subsequently appeared from Mr. Shunker's own evidence that the impertinence used to him by Martin was, "Get out of the carriage, sir," as the carriage was reserved for ladies. The "old woman" spoken of by Mr. Shunker is doubtless the lady we have been referring to, and who was brought to Mr. Shunker's notice when the lad Martin asked him to leave the carriage for the reason stated. In his examination Mr. Shunker stated upon "solemn affirmation" that Martin was not the only person who spoke of the carriage being reserved for ladies, because the station-master Allen came into the carriage and told him to get out "as it is required for ladies." Again, Mr. Shunker says that when upon his refusal to vacate the carriage at the request of Martin and Allen, the latter brought Mr. Maurice (District Superintendent), and he (Mr. Maurice) "repeated almost the same thing which the station-master had said," so that Mr. Maurice also must have said (doubtless alluding to the "old woman" that Mr. Shunker says the lad Martin brought to the carriage) that the carriage was required for ladies. Further on in his evidence Mr. Shunker says, "after I got out of the compartment at Lanowlee a lady got into it," so that we presume, (as Mr. Shunker says in his cross-examination that the whole scene of his altercation with the railway officials lasted ten or fifteen minutes) the lady must have had to wait all that time before she could obtain a seat in the train. In the course of his cross-examination he admits, "I may have said in substance that a gentleman has a right to go into a carriage as well as any lady unless it is reserved." The "lady," therefore, or "old woman," must, according to Mr. Shunker's own statement, have been one of the reasons why he was requested to leave the carriage. We may here state that the report of Mr. Shunker's evidence from which we are quoting is the record made by Mr. Fernandez, who gave the decision in Mr. Shunker's case which was afterwards entirely reversed by the superior Judge. How in the face of what we have here set forth Mr. Shunker can tell the Chief Justice (who doubtless had the full record of the case before him) that it is not in evidence that the compartment was required for a lady, and was reserved for that purpose, we cannot imagine. Doubtless his Lordship will be as much astonished as we are to find Mr. Shunker, even "with great deference," telling him that his decision upon this particular part of the case is "not founded on evidence."

Mr. Shunker denies that he ever contended that he ought to be carried in the same carriage which he entered at Poona. If this statement is true, what reason had he for continuing an altercation for ten or fifteen minutes with the railway officials, during all of which time the "old woman" he speaks of in his plaint must have been waiting on the platform? He must apparently have been acting from sheer contumaciousness. But we cannot help thinking that Mr. Shunker is mistaken when he makes this denial. Let us again turn to Mr. Fernandez' notes, and we find the following recorded near the beginning of Mr. Shunker's own cross-examination:—"*I cannot say whether the train was detained during the scene or not.* I got into the carriage *with the intention of riding in the same carriage till I should reach Bombay.*" Then Mr. Shunker adds—"I had a right to do so." Moreover, Mr. Shunker's advocate expressly contended that "the company had no power to reserve a carriage at an intermediate station."

Mr. Shunker makes other denials in his letters to us, and we need only say that they are not borne out by the evidence taken before Mr. Fernandez. That Mr. Shunker is a person who is apt to be mistaken in his recollection about the occurrences under discussion is a fact which probably gave Mr. Branson, when arguing the appeal against Mr Fernandez' judgment, his reason for accusing Mr. Shunker of making "misstatements" and "untruthful statements."

EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL ENDOWMENT FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The letter of a correspondent, signing himself "Hope" in your issue of to-day, seems to be written under and entire misapprehension. Did he attend the meeting? If not let me inform him that a resolution *was there passed* (and a committee appointed to carry it out) to urge upon Government the great importance of a suitable building for an European General Hospital being at once commenced. May success attend their efforts!

Official apathy will never be overcome by "folding the hands" and waiting to see, "What are the Government doing in the matter"? which is apparently "Hope's" idea of setting about it.

A glance at the subscription list published to-day happily shews that the Bombay public do not agree with "Hope," however much *he* may be inclined to think such charity premature. And as regards his own subscription, let him withhold it for a time if he doubts that it will be properly applied. But when he sees the new hospital rising among the new buildings on the Esplanade, and feels he can entrust his money to the committee, let him add interest to the amount he intended to give, if only for very shame of having tried to throw cold water on the most truly benevolent scheme the Bombay European public has yet had the privilege of being called upon to support.

Bombay, 12th July. F. W. S.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—After reading a letter in your paper of to-day signed "Hope," I was puzzled to think what could have been his motive in writing. Could it have been written with a view to wring from Government some declaration as to their intentions? If that was his wish, I am of opinion that he is setting to work the wrong way about it. Could it have been written with a view to throw cold water on the whole scheme? That can hardly be, because he specially says that "it commends itself to the community at large." Could it have been written with a view to offer an apology to his conscience for not having yet subscribed? If it was, then I fear he will have to make many other apologies even after the new hospital is erected. It is easy to find excuses for not doing what is right.

Or could it have been written with a view to disgorge himself of some feeling of dissatisfaction, and with a wish to fill the void thus created with something better?

I hope and believe that was his motive, and if so, I hope he will find something wholesome to fill his craving soul; perhaps he need not go further for food, these few lines will afford him.

"Hope" says, because our sick are in unsuitable premises, leave them there and don't help them at all! Strange charity that! Verily not *premature*! But, Sir, was ever such charity *conceived*?

Let "Hope" remember that poverty and sickness do not cease because his heart is not going to bear fruit until the new hospital is built. Let him pause and think that perhaps the recipients of aid from the fund will cherish such help all the dearer because they have fewer delights pleasing to the eye about them in their miserable shed than they will enjoy, I anticipate, in their new hospital.

Further, let him remember that many of the sick and destitute will have passed away ere the new building is erected, and "Hope" will be too late to help such! Perchance, too, which God forbid, "Hope," by that time, may be unable to help! The present is the time to work, the present is the time to subscribe, the present is the time to pay subscriptions into the bank, and I hope that all who subscribe will pay forthwith, for I am told that the committee only await the amount at their credit to be somewhat larger than at present in order to begin at once "and cut their coat." Misery and sickness wait for no power—ever increasing never ceasing! and how are they to be helped if they only have such support as that of "Hope." Surely, Sir, the writer must be a member of the family of "Faint Hopes" on whom must fall much of the blame that attaches to the tardy conduct of the Government in performing their part—the building of a new hospital!

The "Faint Hopes" have sat down and contented themselves with musing—"when Government moves, we will"!—Hence the present difficulty.

I should gladly hear of "Hope" marrying into that other family of Hopes—where there is a fair sister who has other fair sisters—not one of this family is "premature"—that Hope which is always accompanied by FAITH AND CHARITY.

Bombay, 12th July.

THE ACTION ON THE RECOVERY OF THE S. S. CHALDEA'S ENGINES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—We are sorry to have to trouble you again about the case connected with the Chaldea's engines; but as the plaintiffs' attorneys charge us with being "hardly ingenuous," we cannot pass their letter in silence.

They say the claim was in the alternative for the contract sum Rs. 3,000, or for the ordinary pay of diver, from day to day, and with a *naivete* that does them credit, they quote a clause in the plaint which shews that the alternative was not as stated by them. The words referred to are "the amount provided by the said agreement *and for their work and labour not included therein*, or to pay for the value of their whole work,' &c.

It is evident that the contract sum Rs. 3,000 alone was not asked for, but Rs. 3,000 and something more for work and labour not included in the agreement, and the alternative comes in afterwards. The only sum expressly mentioned in the plaint as the claim is the sum mentioned by us—viz. Rs. 5,800, and the summons distinctly states that the claim is for "Rs. 5,800 under an agreement, &c." If the plaintiffs did only, as their attorneys say, *virtually* claim Rs. 3,000, it is a pity they were not ingenuous enough to say so in their plaint and summons, and they might perhaps have saved themselves the Rs. 400 or Rs. 500 they must have had to pay for costs. The claim was Rs. 5,800, and was settled for Rs. 1,600, and not for Rs. 2,400 as stated by the plaintiffs' attorneys. We presume the plaintiffs' attorneys have included Rs. 800 paid in advance, but this formed no part of the settlement. If it be included, then the plaintiffs' claim was not Rs. 5,800 but Rs. 6,600.—Yours, &c.

JEFFERSON AND PAYNE.

Bombay, 12th July.

PROSPECTS OF COTTON MILLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—"Looker-on" has done well in boldly expressing his views regarding the future prospects of cotton mills in Bombay. The shares of this class of joint stock enterprise had certainly been much inflated in value for some months past. In fact, they had gone on rising ever since 1873 very much beyond their intrinsic worth. Not one spinning company has in its whole career ever been in a position to pay to its shareholders a higher dividend than 20 per cent. per annum on the paid up amount of its shares. Taking as a basis this maximum rate of interest the premium which the share of a mill, paying such a dividend, ought to command in the market, is Rs. 200 above its paid up value. Thus a fully paid up share of Rs. 1,000 ought not to fetch a higher price than Rs. 1,200. But were the premiums at which the shares of *all* the spinning companies—those that *have* and those that *have not* paid 20 per cent—were quoted for the last eighteen months scrutinised, it would be found to have been at the rate of 40, 50 and 65 per cent. And I have only to refer your readers, in corroboration of my statement, to the list of your quotations during the period. Surely it cannot be said that the companies have actually paid during the interval large dividends at the rates mentioned to warrant their shares fetching Rs. 1,500 and Rs. 1,600. Of course, the *bulls* then were at work as much as the *bears* now are. It must be, however, stated that the inflation of prices in two or three instances (such as the Bombay United, the New Great Eastern) was also partly owing to a fight amongst the so-called "agents"—that increasing class of cormorants who have made it their trade to eat up something like Rs. 25 to Rs. 35 *per share* of the deluded and credulous shareholders' money every year.

Now, let a calm survey be taken of the prospects of spinning companies in future. Are they likely to earn the same handsome dividends as hitherto? Certainly not. By the end of the year five or six more mills will be ready to work. This means that there will be half a dozen more of the class as competitors in the already overcrowded field; but it is a problem whether there will be a proportionate increase in the demand for yarns and piece goods. As far as experience has presently shewn, there is no likelihood of such an increase. On the contrary, the "agents" are at their wit's end how to clear away their daily increasing stock at a decent price. It is no exaggeration when I state that at present the godowns of almost all the mills are full of yarns and cloth. The accumulation is partly to be attributed to the monsoon—when sales are difficult—and partly to the cause referred to above—glut of goods in the bazar. Full one anna has gone down from the price of No. 20 yarn—that is, this description of yarn which last year fetched 8 annas per lb. can now be sold at only 7 annas. And this explains why there has been for some months past so large an export of No. 20 yarn to Hongkong.

Then, again, take the case of piece-goods. In this commodity too is observable the same descending scale of rate. Cloth which could be sold in October last at 8½ annas per lb, or a little more, will now fetch only 8 annas—perhaps less. This all means dimunition of profits. For, if the aggregate number of pounds of cloth and yarn which a moderate-sized mill sells per year were taken into consideration, it would be found that a loss of *one anna* per pound signifies a reduction in profit of Rs. 62,500.

Is it reasonable to suppose that with an overstocked market, with no immediate prospect of an increased demand, with reduction in prices, with increased competition, mills can earn the same dividends that they have earned for the last two or three years. Further, I leave out of calculation certain minor considerations such as interest running on accumulated goods, danger of loss in weight by length of time, want of hard cash (which means borrowing at interest) to meet daily expenses when the available capital is locked up in unsold goods. These all combine to add to the difficulties of the situation. Like little grains of sand, they go to make no inappreciable sum as a charge against profits. Investors ought to bear all these facts in mind.

If you will again allow me room in your paper, I shall unfold, for the edification of investors, the tale of swindling which is perpetrated under the name of "agency," and which, more than the proposed Factory Act, requires immediate legislative interference.—Yours, &c.

DELPHA.

HOW TO SATISFY BOTH BULLS AND BEARS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your contemporary the *Times of India* has hit upon an ingenious mode of showing its impartiality as regards both the Bulls and the Bears of the Share Market.

In one column of its yesterday's issue it publishes a letter from an admiring correspondent, who says:—"There has been a much better feeling to-day (Saturday) in the Share Market, owing doubtless to the public attention being drawn to the groundlessness of the panic by your leader this morning."

In another column I find that the writer of your contemporary's Commercial Article, writing on Saturday evening, says:—"Shares continue depressed, and investors are keeping aloof. Our quotations are if anything rather lower than those ruling yesterday."

Investors, I should think, will "keep aloof" more than ever, when they find two such authorities contradicting one another.

Bombay, 12th July. SIMPLE SIMON.

THE MUNICIPAL DIS-FRANCHISE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The official managers of our Municipal elections do not appear to have made a single step forward since the first election, when a rule was invented which is a mockery of the elective principle. That now reappears as advertised to-day in the clause which is italicised in the rule here quoted:—"Each voter is to vote in one ward only, that is the one in which he is entered in the list of qualified voters, and he is to vote *for one person only* and for a member of such Ward only." The franchise is by the Act itself made as narrow as it can be—the disallowance, thanks to Mr. Tucker, of the wheel-tax as one item of qualification excluding scores, perhaps hundreds of the European citizens—but this absurd rule cuts away three-fourths of the electoral power which the Act was intended to confer. Under this disfranchising clause, which is grafted on the Act by some mistake of the Executive authorities, the voter in Mahim or Parell has many times the power in choosing the Corporation which is possessed by the electors of the Fort or Market wards. The framers of the Municipal organisation proceeded so far on existing patterns as to apportion the number of members to the several wards with some little regard to the several proportions of population. But, having followed the lines so far, they then set themselves to neutralise what they had done by decreeing that the electors should not, by their votes, give effect to the appointment of members already made.

If this extraordinary device had not been deliberately retained, as now appears, it might have been set down as a pardonable blunder committed in the hurry of a first experiment. There have been a good many funny things in the electoral schemes of continental constitution-mongers; but such back-handed disfranchisement is quite alien to representative systems that follow English traditions. And as Bombay—with the insignificant exception of Serampore—is the first Indian city where an electoral system is introduced, it is the more important that this supra-legal method of 'letting down' the representative principle should be at once stigmatised and discarded. In this land of "eye-wash" and many shams it is in the last degree undesirable that we should set up another and tamely accept it with our eyes open. There is yet abundance of time for the rule to be rescinded if the authorities be at once approached through the proper channels.

July 12. M. W.

MR. SHANKAR PANDURANG PANDIT ON THE QUESTION OF HIS GENERAL RIGHTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your article in yesterday's *Bombay Gazette*, on the subject of the action brought by me against the G. I. P. Railway Company, being full of misrepresentations, compels me to write to you, though, having regard to the spirit in which you have always been writing about the case, I have little expectation that my letter will be printed by you.

Whatever be the way in which courts of justice may interpret the law, they can never alter facts. I pass over many of the numerous minor errors of fact contained in your article, and will only point out such of them as are very important.

In the first place it is *not* true that "the railway officials requested me to move into another carriage in order that a lady might occupy the one that contained" me. Had they done so, I should have most willingly gone into another carriage. On the contrary, the railway officials with a rudeness characteristic of not a few of their class, which they show when they deal with native passengers, began with charging me with trespassing into a ladies' compartment, and ended with assaulting me because I denied the trespass. The charge of trespass was wanton and reckless, as the carriage was never appropriated specially for ladies, nor was it necessary to appropriate it then, as there was another carriage which was already so appropriated and was almost empty. Then it is quite untrue that a lady passenger was waiting on the platform to get in. As for my alleged assurance that I was not going to eat up the lady, I do not think it worth my while to contradict this glorious invention, and allowing credit for it to whosoever brain conceived it, I willingly permit it to stand uncontradicted for the benefit of such of your readers as it is intended for. It is not founded in fact that the train was delayed owing to the dispute.

As for Government thoughtlessly expressing sympathy with me "without knowing all the circumstances of the case," suffice it to say that the railway authorities twice sent in full reports of what they represented as the facts of the case, and made representations therein, which they, doubtless wisely, withheld from the Court which tried the case.

You have insinuated, and the railway authorities have studiously asserted, that I claimed to be carried in the same compartment which I entered at Poona. This is not true. As for the extreme case, for the one that you take, there might be twenty easily imagined where it would be clearly dangerous to allow any railway subordinate given to mischief to turn out any passenger from any carriage at any place without necessity. Suppose that a rude *bhangi* in the Company's service, in order to make exclusive room for a cousin of his cousin's brother-in-law's uncle, who has got a free pass from the railway authorities to go to the neighbouring station to buy vegetables, charges a gentleman riding in a *reserved* compartment with a friend who is too ill to move, and whose very removal would probably cause his death, with being in a carriage *reserved for females only*, and when the gentleman disputes the imputation, at once forcibly turns him out with his friend, and that too at midnight and far from a station!

Any sarcastic remarks if not founded in fact little affect the merits of a case, and so do very little harm.—Yours, &c.,

Surat, 9th July. S. P. PANDIT.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In giving in yesterday's *Gazette* what you call a report of the proceedings regarding my appeal, you make worse misrepresentations than you made in your article of the 8th instant. Should you allow me space for this letter, I would certainly observe that it is *absolutely untrue* that I "refused to vacate a railway carriage to oblige a lady." No lady wanted my seat, or the compartment, or carriage in which I was seated, and it was *not* intimated to me, and it is *not true* that a lady wished to go in a reserved compartment.

You report his Lordship the Chief Justice to have observed that "all that the Company had insisted on was that Mr. Pandit should go into another carriage." If this is rightly reported, I am entitled to say that is not what the Company had insisted on at all. They rudely started by commanding me to get out of the carriage because I was, they said, a trespasser into a ladies' compartment. They never told me to go into another carriage.

Again, you report his Lordship to have observed that "the presence of a lady who wished to travel by the train was a very good reason for reserving a carriage. Mr. Shankar Pandurang Pandit was asked to make room for a lady. If he considered his feelings outraged by the request, it was open to him to have made a complaint against the servants. If he had been ill-treated, he should have made it the subject of a complaint. When the request was made to him he should have made room for the lady. His Lordship said that if Mr. Pandit had been able to establish any case of rudeness, the Company would no doubt have acted on the rule. All that was alleged was that on the arrival of the train at Lanowlee, he was required to leave the carriage in which he was seated. The compartment was required for the accommodation of a lady, and was reserved for that purpose. The appellant thought proper to refuse the request to leave the carriage. The request was *bona-fide*."

With the greatest deference to his Lordship, if your report is correct, I am compelled to say that the above is not founded on evidence. The presence of a lady was *not* a very good reason for reserving a carriage, because there was another carriage already reserved and almost empty. I was *not* asked to make room for a lady, or I should have done so most willingly. I did *not* consider my feelings outraged by the request. But the wanton rudeness of the railway subordinates and not any outrage on my feelings *was actually* complained against to the railway authorities who took no notice of my complaint. No request was made to me, rudely or civilly, to make room for a lady. The compartment was *not* required for the accommodation of a lady, as the lady herself has most positively sworn. And I never thought proper to refuse the request to leave the carriage in order to make room for a lady. And the alleged request was *not bona-fide*, for the lady did not require the accommodation. The Subordinate Judge, who was best qualified to appreciate the evidence, held that there was no reservation, that no reservation was necessary, and that I was wantonly ill-treated by the railway subordinates. The evidence has shown that Martin, the boy, charged me with trespass into a ladies' compartment and his superior without giving a moment's thought to his story, backed him up and proceeded to assault me simply because under the greatest provocation I denied being a trespasser.

I cannot conclude this letter without repeating that any remarks that may have been made in the course of the proceedings, as reported by you, reflecting on my conduct so far as they are not founded on evidence, are simply gratuitous.—Yours, &c.,

Surat, 10th July. S. P. PANDIT.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SUICIDE OF COLONEL WIDDICOMBE AT KURRACHEE.

KURRACHEE, 12TH JULY, 12-33 P.M.

Colonel Widdicombe, who resigned his appointment as Judge here two days ago from ill health, has just committed suicide.

Subedar-Major Doorga Pursad, of Jacob's Rifles, has been shot by a private on parade.

Both these officers were formerly in the 7th Regiment together.

THE GANGES RAILWAY BRIDGE.

ALLAHABAD, 12TH JULY.

Government has sanctioned the opening of the Railway bridge across the Ganges at Cawnpore on the 15th instant.

EXTENSION OF THE TELEGRAPH TO THE KANGRA VALLEY.

It is contemplated immediately to connect the Kangra Valley with the general telegraph system. This will serve the military stationed at Dhurumsala, Dalhousie and Fort Kangra and the large tea planting interest in the Valley.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CIVIL WAR IN SPAIN.

LONDON, 12TH JULY.

The Spanish Armies of the North and Centre are successfully advancing upon the Carlists, who are retreating.

THE CROWN PRINCE OF ITALY.

Prince Humbert, Crown Prince of Italy, is visiting London *incognito*.

THE FLOODS IN NORMANDY.

The floods in Normandy have subsided.

LONDON, JULY 10.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera 5 1/16d.

Exchange on India	1s. 9½d.
Oriental Bank shares	£43-10
Chartered do.	£14-10
Do. Mercantile Bank shares	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai shares	£19
Total Coin in the Bank of France	£62,000,000
„ Notes in circulation	£96,875,000
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	91½
4½ do. do.	92½
5½ do. do.	98
3 per cent. Consols for account	94¼
5 do. French Rente, 1872	104¼
Bar Silver	55 11/16

Arrival.—King Arthur.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 12th July, 4 P.M.—Weather rainy. Wind S.W. Ther. 81. Fall of rain 59 cents.

CARWAR, 12th July, 5 P.M.—Weather showery. Wind calm. Ther. 83. Bar. 29·91. Fall of rain 68 cents.

MANGALORE, 12th July, 4-54 P.M.—Weather rainy. Wind SW. Ther. max. 81, min. 74. W. B. 79. Bar. 29-75. Bar. 29-75. Fall of rain 70 cents.

TUTICORIN, 12th July, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy. Wind moderate S.E. Ther. 90. Bar. 29-82.

VINGORLA, 12th July, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy. Wind S.W. strong. Ther. 87. Fall of rain 82 cents.

SIR DOUGLAS FORSYTH left Calcutta for Simla by the mail train on Wednesday night. Captain Forsyth left by the same train for Hazareebaugh, where he resumes command of the detachment of the 62nd Regiment.

Vanity Fair hears on what it calls good authority that the real author, though of course not writer, of the "French scare" was Count Beust, and that it is to him that so many speculators are indebted for the loss of their millions.

THERE has been an alteration in the annual relief which was published last March, the *Civil and Military Gazette* reports. The 2nd Native Infantry is to proceed from Dinapore to Fyzabad instead of to Agra—the 8th Native Infantry going from Fyzabad to Agra in the stead of the 2nd.

THE *Ceylon Times* says that a rumour is current in Colombo that the Governor has written to the Judges of the Supreme Court desiring them to restrict as much as possible the admissions to the Bar, and hinting that the late scandals in regard to the Bar would have been averted if this had been thought of in past years.

MR. MANUEL, the Delhi Local Funds clerk, was tried in the sessions on the 28th ultimo, and sentenced, on his own confession, to 5 years' imprisonment and Rs. 2,000 fine, or in default, to 4 years' further imprisonment. He made a statement imputing complicity to some others in the office, but could adduce no proof in support of his allegations.

THE men of H. M.'s 67th Regiment, who were sent to the Convalescent Depôt at Poonamallee some time ago, were, on Thursday morning, examined by the medical officer of the station, who will report how many are fit to join their corps in Burma. Similar orders are daily expected regarding the detachment of H. M.'s 89th Regiment doing duty at Poonamallee.

MR. JENKINS recently dropped his notice of motion in the House of Commons on the subject of copy-right. It is said that the reason was a hint from high authority that his objects might be just as well attained by waiting a few days longer. Government have resolved on a Royal Commission to inquire into the subject of literary and dramatic property. Mr. Disraeli will, therefore, probably make a statement to the House very shortly, which will not be without interest to the Association to Protect the Rights of Authors.

OUR troops at present in Burma comprise 5 Brigades of Artillery—the 5-5th, the 6 5th, the 7-5th, the 7-6th, and the G. 9th; two British regiments—the 1-21st Fusiliers and the 67th; the C. Company of Madras Sappers and Miners; 4 native regiments—the 6th, the 15th, the 17th, and the 39th M. N. I.; and a wing of the 4th regiment Madras Infantry. Presuming that the corps are all of them "full strength," we have thus in Burma at the present moment 2,358 Europeans, and 3,818 native soldiers, or a total force of 6,176 men.

THE *World* thus disposes of *Vanity Fair's* assertion that Mr. Delane was about to resign the editorship of the *Times*:—"Those persons who, for want of something rational to do, look through the printed nonsense which is given away weekly with Mr. Pellegrini's clever caricature, may possibly have noticed a statement that Mr. Delane was about to resign the editorship of the *Times*, and to be succeeded in his appointment by Mr. Leonard Courtney. The rumour, which has for some time been current in society, is, we have reason to believe, wholly without foundation."

A LETTER from Fyzabad says:—Snakes are now abounding in this part of the world. One or two are generally killed every day in our compound. There is a soldier here in the 51st on whom the bite of a snake has no effect whatever. He has found out a herb which, on being applied immediately, counteracts the poison. He will for no consideration, however, part with his secret, though asked to do so by his commanding officer and several doctors under promise of a large reward. The natives look upon him as something little short of a god, and the native shopkeepers will take no money from him for tobacco or any little purchases he may chance to make.

THE *Foochow Herald* has advices from Formosa of a heavy engagement between the Imperialists and Aborigines, resulting in the abandonment of an entrenched position by the former. With characteristic veracity the Chinese claim a victory. The *Herald* hears of extensive preparations on the part of the Imperialists, and mentions a rumour that the foreign drilled troops, under the command of Captain MacMahon, are expecting orders to proceed to Formosa for service. Shen Pao-chen, the Imperial Commissioner in Formosa, is about to relinquish his office. The Footai of Fukkien will give his special attention to the Government of the island.

WE learn from the Singapore journal that the extreme penalty of the law was inflicted on the morning of the 15th June, upon nine of the eighteen prisoners who were sentenced to death for taking part in the prison mutiny of February last at Singapore. The sentences of the other nine were commuted by H. E. Sir William Jervois to imprisonment for life, but as their presence in the local prison would be extremely inadvisable, we understand His Excellency intends asking the Indian Government to allow their transportation to the Andaman Islands. It has also been deemed advisable to remove from the Singapore gaol those prisoners who gave evidence against the mutineers, and they have accordingly been transferred to the Malacca gaol.

THE *Penang Gazette* reports the following assault at sea:—"Captain Christiansen of the s. s. Kalahome, had a murderous assault committed on him on the 14th May, while at sea, between Penang and Acheen. One of his crew, not coming to his work as fast as he was required, was pushed along by the captain, and before the latter knew what he was about, the former (a native of Manilla) drew his knife and attempted to stab him twice; fortunately Captain Christiansen managed to arrest his would-be murderer's hand, and consequently only received very slight wounds. The man was secured immediately; but not before he had managed to get hold of his master's thumb and almost biting the nail off. On arrival here, the man was handed over to the police, and he awaits trial at the next Quarter Sessions."

THE Bangalore Anglo-Indian Association held its annual meeting at Bangalore on the 8th July. This institution is maintaining a struggle for existence in a very notable manner and apparently with prospects of continued success. There are industrial schools connected with this Association, and there are as many as 29 youths and boys from 20 years of age to 13 years instructed in the various trades of blacksmiths, carpenters, shoemakers, printers and stone masons. The cost is considerable, but the managers are encouraged to proceed. Some remarks are made in the Report about the opening of industrial schools for girls, a question beset with many difficulties the worst of which, it is suggested, may possibly be removed by the superior advantages which the young men gain at their industrial schools and which will enable them to gain their own livelihood and support a wife and family. With such hopeful views before them, the managers of the Bangalore Industrial Schools ought to command success: they certainly deserve it.

THE rise in value of late years which has taken place in house property in New York is very great, but the value of pew property seems to be increasing at an even more alarming ratio. A magnificent church has lately been built by a Presbyterian congregation in one of the most fashionable streets in that city, and the pews in it were the other day put up for auction. The church was thronged with bidders, and after a humorous speech from an elder of the church, who acted as auctioneer, the sale commenced. The pews nearest to the pulpit were, after brisk competition, knocked down for £1,200 each, and the most ordinary pews fetched £60 each. The prices ranged between these two figures, and in addition £40 to £50 premium was paid for "choice of seats;" 155 of the pews with premiums sold at £75,000, and the total amount realized by the sale was about £160,000—sufficient with £40,000 raised by free gifts of some members of the congregation, to pay for the whole cost of building the church. The pewholders, in addition to the sums paid by them for the fee-simple of their seats, are also assessed 6 per cent. annually on the value of the sittings—the result being that, after paying for the erection of the church, there is an annual revenue of £9,800 for the minister.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Shanghai paper writes as follows from Tientsin, 3rd June:—"Chinese rumour says that the proceedings of the Sultan of Kashgar, in Eastern Turkestan, are causing the Peking Cabinet and Tsung-le yamen great uneasiness. The information lately published that the Envoy of the Khan of Kashgar had arrived in Constantinople will not tend to make them more easy regarding the state of affairs. I have always understood that the language spoken by the Mahomedan population in Eastern Turkestan was the same as that spoken by the Turkish population in Asiatic and European Turkey. This fact, added to both peoples being Mussulmans, will bind them together more closely. Should the object of the Ameer, in sending an Envoy to Constantinople, be to obtain the physical support of the Sultan by the aid of experienced military officers, China may make up her mind to lose, ere long, the whole of Eastern Turkestan. From everything we have all along heard, the Mahomedans in Kashgar will easily obtain ample supplies of munitions of war from the Russian merchants who trade with the people of Central Asia. We shall no doubt, before long, learn some news more definite, through the Chinese, and also Russian officials, regarding the actual state of affairs in Eastern Turkestan, that will enable us to form a more accurate conception of them than we at this moment possess; and guide us to a clear idea as to the probable course which events will take by the Sultan of Kashgar going to war with China."

THE following letter has been addressed to the *Pioneer* by a correspondent signing himself "Poona":—"I have just read your article on 'Poona Ryots and Riots,' dated 2nd July, and though I am constrained to differ from you generally both as to acts and inferences, I shall confine myself to one point. You write—'Impartial observers in Western India assure us that the deciding and proximate cause of these recent rural commotions was the imposition of the new assessments. One statement we have in evidence before us is so decisive on the point, that it must be accepted by the most keen dialectical defender of the Bombay survey operations. It is this: these disturbances have occurred in the three newly-assessed districts of the Haveli Talooka, and *not* in the adjoining district where the enhanced rate has not yet been applied.' These facts are incorrect, and with them falls your conclusion, bolstered up as it is by several other arguments of which I dispute the accuracy. The riots have been as serious and as extended in the Ahmednuggur district as in the four Talookas of the Poona district. No revision of survey rates has yet been carried out in the Ahmednuggur district. A small but busy society of vakils, called the Sarvajanik Sabha, has been busy spreading the report that the riots are due to the re-assessment. This would not explain the Ahmednuggur riots. Moreover, I have the testimony of some of the rioters from even the Poona district that this was not their case. The grand question of the improvidence of the ryots, the rapacity of the money-lender, and the effect of our Civil Procedure and limitation laws on their mutual transactions, sufficiently explain the late disturbances."

THE *Civil and Military Gazette*:—"The advantage of having as many as possible of our European soldiers in the temperate climate of the hills during the hot weather has been fully recognised for many years past, and has, within very recent times, resulted in the establishment of two new cantonments in the hills in this Presidency, the creation of a new convalescent depôt in Central India, and the occupation of some half dozen 'temporary locations' in different parts of the North-West Provinces and the Punjab. Year by year, there has been an increased facility in the removal of men from the plains, and thus it is that the numbers for whom accommodation is now found in the hills, are as great again by half as they were five years ago. In 1870, there were 6,107 men stationed in the hills in the Bengal Presidency during the hot weather; in 1871, the number increased to 6,679; in 1872, to 7,220; in 1873, to 7,633; and in 1874, to 8,674. During the present season there are in the hills no less than 9,058 men, of whom 2,321 are at convalescent depôts, 4,380 at 'regular hill stations,' and 2,357 at 'temporary locations.' The total number of British troops in this Presidency is, according to the latest return, 37,469 men, so that, from the above figures, it will be observed that very nearly 25 per cent. have been enabled to escape from the heat of the plains. It should be remarked, at the same time, that a good deal of accommodation has also been provided for the men's families in the hills: the number of women and children at the various convalescent depôts, temporary stations, &c. was in 1873, 1,889; in 1874, it rose to 2,375, and during the present season, to 2,503. An idea is entertained, by some, that *all* our European troops in India might, and ought, to be located in the hills. No doubt it would be a very desirable arrangement so far as sanitary considerations extend, but it should always be kept in mind that, considering our position in the country, the plan is for reasons of a strategic nature thoroughly and completely beyond the pale of feasibility. Of course, the present state of affairs may be improved upon in course of time, but, all things considered, it is very satisfactory."

BAJAZET (says a home contemporary) was prevented by a sudden attack of gout from carrying out his threat to give his horse a bushel of oats on St. Peter's altar at Rome, whereupon Gibbon characteristically remarks:—"The disorders of the moral are sometimes corrected by those of the physical world, and an acrimonious humour falling on a single fibre of one man may prevent or suspend the misery of nations." A more striking instance of the everyday phenomenon vulgarly known as "wheels within wheels" may be cited from the same historian when describing the irruption of the Tartars into Europe in the first half of the thirteenth century. The maritime population of the shores of the Baltic were deterred by their fears of the Asiatic barbarians "from sending as usual their ships to the herring fishery on the coast of England; and, as there was no exportation, forty or fifty of those fish were sold for a shilling. It is whimsical enough that the orders of a Mogul Khan, who reigned on the borders of China, should have lowered the price of herrings in the English market." Not more whimsical, however, than the connection between the importation into Dundee of jute from Bengal and the revival of the whale fishery in Baffin's Bay, so clearly shown in the last Parliamentary statement exhibiting the moral and material progress and condition of India. The bulk of the whale-oil brought into Dundee is required, it seems, for the purposes of the jute manufacturers. "Thus the port of Dundee has now become the centre of the whale-fishing trade, and cargoes of oil from the Arctic regions may be seen discharging alongside cargoes of jute from Calcutta, both being essential to the prosperity of this industry. The Dundee Chamber of Commerce has represented (1873) that an Arctic expedition is desirable, in order that new haunts of oil-bearing animals may be explored; and if an Arctic expedition will benefit the jute manufacturers of Scotland, it is equally important to thousands of industrious Bengal ryots to whom jute cultivation gives employment and the means of subsistence."

WE learn from the China papers received yesterday that Burmah is in some sense tributary to China. In the *Peking Gazette* of May 15 appears the following paragraph:—"The Governor of Yunnan, Chen Yoh ying, also holding the acting post of Governor General of Yunnan and Kweichow, memorialises the Throne in respect to an envoy having been despatched from Burmah to present tribute to China. Burmah, it is represented, has long since been ranked among the tributary allies of China, and it has been an established regulation that the Yunnan authorities should on the decennial presentation of tribute, appoint officers to convey the mission through Chinese territory to the capital. But during the sixth year of Hien-fung (1856) internal troubles commenced in Yunnan." Then follows an account of the disturbances that took place, ending in the defeat of the Mahomedans of Yunnan, and which appear to have prevented the despatch of the tribute, which it has been the custom to send every ten years. Eighteen years have passed, and now another tribute has been sent. Some of the language of the letter is very humiliating, and probably has been inserted at Peking. The *North China Herald* noticing the subject, writes as follows:—"The Governor of Yunnan now tells us that, for eighteen years, the practice has been interrupted, owing to the Mahomedan rebellion; but in 1872, after the restoration of Imperial rule, a Burmese officer came to the provincial capital to ask for instructions as to the matter of tribute. The Governor commanded him to act in accordance with the established custom; and now at last we have the result. There seems little doubt that this Embassy is the one which preceded Colonel Brown's expedition, and thereby strengthened the suspicion, in India, that the Court of Mandalay was privy to the attack. There seems to have been nothing so unusual in the event as to entail that inference, though it is quite likely to be true. Whether the facts will ever be unravelled, prophecy only could foretell. That they had an independent object, is no reason why the Ambassadors should not have talked about current events and the time of their journey was opportune for a conspiracy, if such did really exist. However this may be, we learn now that they reached the frontier on the 1st February, with five elephants and a quantity of presents destined as tribute for Peking, and had reached no farther than the Provincial capital, by the 1st of April following. They must, therefore, have been in the district of Momein at the very time of the outrage; it would be interesting to read the reports on the incident, which will have been sent back by them to Mandalay. The Mission is now well on its way to the capital, and the next we shall probably hear of it will be an announcement in the *Gazette* that the Emperor has received it in audience, as he received the European Tributaries in 1872, and probably in the same building.

IN the text of the letter sent by the King to the Emperor, this is the way the King is made to write; he styles himself "His Great Glorious and Most Excellent Majesty who reigns over the Kingdoms of Thunaparanta and Tampadipa and all the Umbrella-bearing Chiefs of the Eastern country, the King of the Rising Sun, Lord of the Celestial Elephants, Master of many White Elephants, the Great Chief of Righteousness, King of Burmah," "Your vassal" (employing a character used by Ministers of the Chinese Government) "would, with all humility, set forth that, under the universal sway of His Holiness, the 'streams and hills' are all objects of his fostering care, the kingdoms of the distant ocean become converted to his civilising rule, and as the sunflower bows before the sun, so does all mankind turn with adoration towards the Imperial person. Succeeding to your barren and far-off dependency of Burmah, your vassal is impressed with the deep favours conferred by your Heavenly Dynasty when permitting his country to be enrolled amongst the territory of Yu; and in offering up, according to rule, the tribute prescribed, the land of Burmah is thus included in the heaven of Yan." The epistle goes on to remark that, owing to recent wars on the borders, communication has long been intercepted, but now that strife has been happily ended, it is fitting the "humble vassal" of His Imperial Majesty should at once offer tribute. This, it is hoped, the autocrat of the Central Kingdom will "deign to receive," and will further "graciously lend ear to the feelings of obedience, respect, and submission" entertained by his vassal. The following is a list of presents sent by the King of Burmah:—

One letter in gold.
A Burmese stone image of the God of Longevity.
Five tame elephants.
A pair of ivory tusks, weighing 90 catties.
Three jade stone articles, weighing 210 catties.
Eight gilt framed and inlaid mirrors.
Two red jewel gold rings.
Two gold rings set with "Ya-tsing."
Eight pieces of yellow, red, and green Spanish stripes.
Ten pieces of thick heavy shirtings.
Ten pieces foreign crape.
Ten fine handkerchiefs.
Twenty foreign carpet rugs.
10,000 sheets of gold leaf.
Do. do. silver do.
Eight catties of sandalwood.
Nine do. red do.
Ten bottles scent.
Ten bottles pomade.
Four No. 4 size ornamented boxes.
Fifty No. 5 do.
Five Pictures of Elephants.
Fifteen peacock's tails.

WE have Hongkong papers of June 19th containing some further information about the capture of the British s.s. Carisbrooke. The *China Mail* writes as follows:—"The seizure of the Carisbrooke by the Chinese revenue steamer Peng-chao-hai will give rise to discussion on a point of much importance. Fuller information enables us to form a tolerably accurate idea of the whole transaction and of the extent to which the steamer seized is open to blame for frequenting a part of the coast closed to foreign trade. Did existing facts entirely accord with treaty stipulations, or, more accurately, had the treaty stipulations only been framed to meet existing facts, no possible 'question' could arise. Practically the island of Hainan is not open to foreign trade, and any visit thither may certainly be interpreted as resorting to a place forbidden by the spirit of the existing agreement. An examination, however, of the treaty clauses under which the vessel has been arrested so strongly draws attention to the difference between treaty stipulations and their present fulfilment that a good deal may be urged in favour of the Carisbrooke which a hasty consideration of her position might cause one to overlook. The main facts will, we take it, be admitted both by her captors and owners. She cleared without any concealment from Singapore for Hainan, &c., carrying with her both cargo and passengers for that island. It will further be admitted that the port of Kiung-chow (which includes, and was intended to include the whole island) is not *practically* open to British trade at this moment. The question which arises then is, how far a vessel coming openly from Singapore to Hainan, with presumably only the published agreements between the Chinese and British Governments to guide her, has infringed the treaty." After quoting portions of the treaty, the *Mail* concludes with the following remarks:—"As regards the question of firing into the vessel, for which the Peng-chao-hai has been in some quarters severely blamed, it follows the main point. If the seizure was lawful the firing into her in order to prevent her escape was lawful also. But it is, we think, highly desirable that a provision be made preventing such displays of force in future. It should be clearly understood that disputes as to such seizures must become the subject of settlement by a mixed court and not of accuracy of aim with Armstrong guns. Just as we refuse to admit China's right to imprison a British subject, we should equally insist on her being prevented from firing into a British merchant vessel for offences against fiscal laws. It is all very well to say that this would act in favour of foreign smugglers at sea, but so the extraordinary clause might act in favour of foreign robbers on shore. If we admit that the Chinese have the same rights as ourselves, and the literal interpretation of the treaty is to be set aside (the facts being as stated) the Peng-chao-hai was distinctly justified. But we hope that the discussion to which this affair will doubtless give rise will have the effect of placing the relations between the two countries on a more satisfactory and definite footing." The hearing of the case before a Mixed Court at Canton took place on June 18th, the day before the mail left.

THE Shanghai paper contains the following extract from a private letter from Foochow (dated 2nd June), written by a gentleman who recently left Shanghai, in reference to the tragedy that lately occurred there:—"We arrived in due time on Tuesday morning, to find the Pagoda Anchorage Custom-house in a state of siege. It appears that when the Quantung was here some weeks ago, one of the Customs officers, Mr. Le Bretton, seized about $1,800 worth of smuggled opium. The smugglers swore vengeance, and when the Douglas arrived last Thursday, Mr. Blacklock was put on board to keep watch, with instructions to allow no boats to come alongside during the night. About one in the morning, two or three snake-boats went alongside the Douglas, and were ordered by Mr. Blacklock to keep away. They refused to do so, and he went to get his revolver. He fired one chamber over the heads of those in the boats, when the fire was instantly returned. He fired three other chambers killing one man and wounding another. The engineer of the Douglas came out to see what the firing was about, and was just in time to see Blacklock fall stone-dead, shot through the heart. Captain Burnie, the chief mate, and the engineer then became alarmed for the safety of the ship, and went for their fire-arms, with which they fired right into the crews of the boats, killing some and wounding others. The boats then went away, and the men landed to attack the Custom-house, but a body of natives led by Europeans repulsed them. At the present moment, the Custom-house is guarded by several hundred men, all in a state of excitement. The smugglers have offered $600 for Le Bretton's head, $400 for that of a friend of his, and $5,000 for Captain Bisbee's, the harbour-master." Another account states that on the same night as the affray between the snake-boats and the Douglas, ten or twelve other snake-boats were seen making for a water-pass, a sort of wide creek, leading up to the smugglers' village, and it was openly stated to be their intention to muster 1,000 men, and then return to the attack of the Custom-house. They ascertained, however, the precautions taken for its security and deferred their intention, the arrival of the soldiers afterwards effectually putting a stop to it. That the promptitude with which the troops were despatched to the scene prevented further bloodshed seems beyond doubt, for on the afternoon following Mr. Blacklock's death, a strong party of the smugglers occupied a small village in the rear of the Custom-house, and to this place messengers were sent to borrow spears from the villagers to help in the defence of the building. The villagers were, however, too much afraid of their formidable visitors to lend the spears, and the messengers returned in haste to report the failure of their mission, and that the village was occupied by the contrabandists."

BOMBAY.

MR. P. RYAN did not attend Court yesterday. We are informed that he has gone to Poona for some days.

THE rainfall at Bandora up to Saturday the 10th instant, as gauged at the Charitable Dispensary, was 32 inches and 13 cents.

RECKLESS DRIVING.—A Parsee buggywalla, named Bomonjee Framjee, was fined Rs. 3 yesterday, by Mr. C. P. Cooper, for having driven his horse and buggy in a rash and negligent manner to the danger of the public.

UMBRELLA "LIFTING."—A Hindoo named Khila Khasa was sentenced to six months' hard labour, by Mr. C. P. Cooper yesterday, for having stolen an umbrella belonging to Luximon Gunput. The prisoner was an old offender.

DRUNKENNESS.—Alexander Smith and James Jones, two seamen, were yesterday charged with this offence, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, and were each fined Re. 1. —A considerable number of natives were fined various small sums for the same offence.

ASSAULTS.—Francis D'Souza, who was described as an unemployed tailor, pleaded guilty, before Mr. C. P. Cooper yesterday morning, to the charge of having assaulted Makoond Dowjee, and was fined Rs. 3.—Hussain Ismail was fined Rs 20, by Mr. C. P. Cooper yesterday, for having assaulted Succaram Vittoo.

EXECUTION.—Friday, the 23rd inst., has been fixed for the execution of Ruttonjee Rustomjee, who was sentenced to death by Mr. Justice Marriott at the last Criminal Sessions, for the murder of his own father. The petition forwarded by the friends of the murderer, in the hope of obtaining a mitigation of the sentence, appears to have found no favour with the authorities.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.—Babajee Rama, a coolie employed at the Waree Bunder, while standing in a boat some days ago, handing up baskets of coal, missed his footing, and fell, striking his head against the end of a projecting plank. The injury resulted in tetanus, and the deceased died on Sunday last. An inquest was held, at which a verdict of accidental death was returned.

A NOTED THIEF.—Camissa Manan pleaded guilty yesterday morning to a charge of having been found in possession of a quantity of sandalwood, without being able to give a satisfactory account as to how he came by it, and was sentenced to one month's hard labour by Mr. C. P. Cooper. The same prisoner was also sentenced to two weeks' rigorous imprisonment for having 23 horns in his possession, and failing to account for them.

STEALING PUGGREES.—Chundreea Bicoajee was charged, before Mr. C. P. Cooper yesterday morning, with having stolen a puggree, and having pleaded guilty, was sentenced to two weeks' hard labour. He was also charged with stealing another puggree, and having again pleaded guilty, was sentenced to a further term of two weeks' imprisonment. A third charge of the same nature was preferred against the same prisoner, but the prosecutor refused to appear against him, and he was accordingly discharged on this charge.

MR. NOWROJEE FURDOONJEE'S COMMITTEE.—Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee had a private meeting of his friends held at his bungalow on Friday last for the purpose of solving the rather difficult problem as to what manner of men are the fittest to represent the interests of the rate-payers in the Bombay Municipal Corporation. A committee was appointed, with Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee as Secretary, in order to select candidates and to collect votes in their favour in the different wards. Sub-committees have also been formed with the object of working in each particular ward.

DEATHS FROM HEART DISEASE.—An inquest was held on Sunday last at Sootar Chawl on the body of Sunker Runsord, a bazaar coolie (aged 20), in the employment of Mr. Graham. The deceased had gone to the bazaar in the morning as usual, and when returning through Abdool Raymon Street, fell down and expired within a few minutes. Verdict—Heart disease.—An inquest was held yesterday on the body of Kakoo Joome. The deceased had gone to his work as usual, and while sitting on a charpoy in his master's shop, fell back suddenly and expired shortly afterwards. Verdict—Heart disease.

DEATH FROM BEING KNOCKED DOWN.—A man named Jumnadas Khooshaldass was accidentally knocked down some days ago on the Pareil Road, by a horse belonging to Mr. C. Madden, which was at the time being ridden by his ghorawalla. The horse had become unmanageable, and charged down the road. The man Jumnadas was severely injured by his fall, and died on Sunday last, when an inquest was held on the body, and the jury returned a verdict that death was caused by tetanus, resulting from injuries sustained by the deceased, by being knocked down by a horse ridden by Tookaram Govind, under circumstances which show him to have been riding in a rash and negligent manner.

WE are glad to let it be known far and wide that an effort is being made to provide with a permanent home the Daughters of the Cross at Bandora and the hundred poor native children, most of them orphans, whom they have under charge. The sum asked for by his Lordship the Bishop is not very heavy; surely, with the works of the past years before us, we shall not have much difficulty in raising Rs. 15,000, and then, we hope, Government will make us a grant to equal the sum we have in hand.—*Catholic Examiner.*

CUTTING AND WOUNDING ON BOARD A P. & O. STEAMER—A serious case of cutting and wounding occurred on board the P. & O. steamer Zambesi, about one o'clock on Sunday morning, the 7th June, at Shanghai. Some of the men had returned from leave ashore, amongst them being two firemen, one of whom was a native of Bombay. The Bombay fireman was drunk, and the other did his best to get him on board quietly. He succeeded in doing so, and they afterwards went into the forecastle. This man had gone to the opposite side of the forecastle, and was lying on a box when the Bombay man went to him, and with a razor or other sharp instrument cut him several times very severely about the right arm. An alarm was raised, and the rascal secured; the wounded man being attended by the surgeon of the ship.—*North China Herald.*

MULHARRAO, EX-GAEKWAR.—One hundred and forty-seven rupees will be paid to the Madras Railway Company by the Government on account of refreshments supplied to Mulharrao during his trip from Raichore to Madras, and for supplies to the guards who accompanied the ex-Gaekwar to this city and for their return trip to Raichore. The Commissioner of Police lately informed the Government that he wished to reinforce the police to the extent of the force now exclusively employed at Doveton House. The Commissioner will employ three European sergeants, one first grade head constable, one fourth grade head constable, and 21 constables. The cost of the force now employed at Doveton House will be debited to the Baroda State, while twenty-seven new men will be added to the local force. We hear that Colonel Swanston's arrangements have been approved of by the Government.—*Madras Standard.*

THE prosecutrix in the case of attempted rape against the non-commissioned officer of H. M.'s 56th Regiment was Tuesday last placed before the Cantonment Magistrate, on the charge of committing a grievous assault on the person of a native. The accused appeared in Court fashionably attired, and bedecked with jewels, or what *looked* like jewels; she assumed a sort of jaunty air, and appeared to treat the whole affair as a capital joke: the "nods and becks and wreathed smiles" of which she was made up on the occasion, were evidently designed to have their effect on the too susceptible heart of the Magistrate; who can resist woman's bewitching smiles, and winning ways! To all her ensnaring arts the accused added the graces of her personal charms, which are by no means to be lightly thought of. Although she did not give one an idea of Venus de Medicis, yet, her *toute ensemble* was something captivating. All however was in vain, for the Magistrate proved deaf to the silvery tones of her voice, and blind to her captivating influences. The charge was proved against her, and as she had been frequently complained against to the commanding officer of her regiment, for a similar offence to the one for which she was compelled to interview the Cantonment Magistrate, she was sentenced to undergo 21 days' simple imprisonment in the Kurrachee Jail. The sentence astounded the woman, and some minutes elapsed before she could be brought to realise the position in which she was placed.—*Sind News.*

EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL ENDOWMENT FUND.

WE are glad to notice that the zealous secretaries to the committee appointed for the purpose of raising a fund for the endowment of the European General Hospital in Bombay, are using their best endeavours to make the objects of the fund as widely known as possible. A circular has just been issued by them explaining the objects of the fund. These objects may be more particularly defined to embrace the following:—1.—To provide our sick with European female trained nurses, the present system of nursing being carried on chiefly through native "ward boys," who have little aptitude for the work. 2.—To provide rations and wages to European women on the spot, who may be willing to be taught in the European General Hospital the art of nursing. 3.—To afford extraordinary help to the sick poor in hospital. E. G.—Where the medical officers are of opinion that a change to a hill station for a few weeks, or a trip to sea, or in a case of extreme urgency, to Europe, would materially assist the recovery, or, humanly speaking, save the life, of a patient, a portion or whole of the expense of the journey might be provided by the fund. 4.—Assistance in the shape of money or clothing to a patient who has been for a long period in hospital, and who on being discharged, is friendless, without occupation, with no means. 5.—Assistance in any shape to the wives, children or other very near relatives of those who may be in hospital whose wages have ceased with the commencement of their sickness, and on whom their families are entirely dependent for support. These objects cannot fail to commend themselves as being highly deserving of charity to all who have resided in Eastern climates, and to all who accept the testimony of such residents as to the requirements of the European sick, and most especially of the sick poor, in this country, whose endurance of the troubles incidental to sickness is far more severely tested than at home. Hospital accommodation, medical attendance, medicines and necessaries are provided by Government, but as the hospital accommodation is universally felt to be quite inadequate to the requirements of Bombay, it is earnestly hoped and expected that the present building, which is purely of a temporary character, will be speedily superseded by the new building which Government have long had it under contemplation to erect. The disbursement of the interest of the fund, for the objects above stated, will be undertaken by a committee to be hereafter appointed by the subscribers to the fund.

POONA SCRATCH REGATTA.

(*Deccan Herald.*)

THE first Scratch Regatta of the season took place on Saturday evening at the Bander Salama which with the usual kindness of Lady Sassoon had been placed at the disposal of the Boat Club for the occasion. The sky had been lowering all day, nevertheless Poona framed forth its beauty and its chivalry to witness and take part in these favourite contests. Much excitement was caused on the names of the crews becoming known as to the probable victors; the lots had fallen so equally that no one boat had apparently any material advantage over the others but the Boat eventually most lowering all fancied by the knowing over was Fletchers Boat. Fletcher in a veteran Stroke and has won many a well contested race, his No. 3 Hamilton, is one of the prettiest oars on the river, the younger Hamilton is a very promising and vigorous oar and Ruxton was spoken well off by those who knew his form. These had for their crowning glory Miss McDonald as Coxswain who steers admirably and as they swept away from the landing Stage in good form they looked as if they must win. But Tyndall's boat had its backers also. He pulls a very powerful stroke and Colonels Mignon and Morris have a fund of irrepressible energy, moreover the four men are generally on the River. The result proved a victory for Tyndall after a hard pulled-race and showed the truth of the remark made at the Stand that either Fletcher or Tyndall would win which ever got outside place where the current is slack going up and the boat comes down middle stream after rounding the buoy.

The first race lay between.

1 Hughes.	1 Adams.
2 Mignon.	2 Dawson.
3 Morris.	3 Loch
St. Tyndall.	St. Fforde.
Miss Aitchison.	Miss Ashburner.

Tyndall rowed away from Fforde who bucket-led his men severely going up to the buoy; they struggled gamely to the last but could not catch Tyndall who won as he liked.

For the second race three boats started.

1 Stevenson.	1 Ruxton.	1 Macpherson.
2 Crowe.	2 Hamilton.	2 Shute.
3 Alban.	3 Hamilton.	3 Down.
St. Posbery.	St Fletcher.	St. Rodick.
Miss Candy	Miss Macdonald	Miss Rogers.

The pace was too much for Rodick who was out of the Race before the other ten get to the buoy. Major Forbery who pulls a very strong oar raced to the buoy and was if anything the first to turn round it but his crew were not able to keep up the pace and Fletcher then ran away from him and won easily.

The third race lay between.

1 Samuells.	1 Steels.
2 Adams.	2 Oxenham.
3 Thomas.	3 Allen.
St. Donald.	St. Joyner.
Mrs. Beauchamp.	Mrs. Hutchinson.

It was thought that Donald had a very good chance but Joyner's crew sent well together and had much more in them than was expected, he won without much difficulty and in very good form.

A pantoon race had been projected to be rowed by Sappers and Miners, but as they did not come to the post a fair Oar Race was run between the Boat keepers of the Club which took up the time in which Joyner's crew could recover their wind.

The final heat was then run, the crews looking fresh as paint, the ladies lovely without paint, and all full of confidence and high courage. Tyndall was lucky to get outside placed Fletcher in the middle and Joyner inside. The three went away with a good start at a telling pace up to the buoys without any difference between them. Miss McDonald cleverly steering as close to the outside boat as possible. At the buoys it was anybody's race but Miss Aitchison had the advantage of the turn and got her boat round a close length before the others got well forward. Mrs. Hutchinson wisely availed the inside bank and steered into mild stream laying her boat alongside Miss McDonald and a capital race ensued between the two Boats for a good distance until Joyner dropped behind. Meantime Tyndall had kept the advantage of one length that his Coxswain had won for him round the buoy, while Fletcher reserved himself for a spurt at the finish but misjudged is distance and called on his crew just too late. They responded promptly and lifted the boat but just as she shot forward the gun was fired and the victory lay with Tyndall. It was a capital race and one of the most evenly run and keenly contested that has ever been seen in the River.

POONA BOAT CLUB.

(*Deccan Herald.*)

THE Annual General Meeting of the Poona Boat Club was held on July 1st at the Gymkhana. Colonel Green presided. The Honorary Secretary read the Annual Report which was considered highly satisfactory. The accounts were passed, the balance in the bank being Rs. 1,385. The following gentlemen were elected as a Committee of management.

PRESIDENT—Colonel Green.

COMMITTEE—Colonel Harris R. A., R. G. Oxenham Esquire, Captain Tyndall, 68th L. I, R. P. B. Rodick, Esquire, Royal Fusiliers, and C. S. Allen, Esquire, 15th Regiment.

HONORARY SECRETARY.—B. B. Joyner, Esquire., C E.

Resolved.—That Resolution No. 5 of a General Meeting held 28th June 1872, sanctioning the election of Officers attending the Garrison Instruction, and other courses as Honorary Members for a term of four months on a payment of one quarters Subscription be cancelled.

That the following new Rule be added to Rule VII. relating to election of Honorary Members:—

Sub-Lieutenants coming to Poona to attend the eight months course of Garrison Instruction may become Honorary Members for the period of the course, on the payment of the ordinary Members rate of subscription in advance.

Resolved.—That the next boat ordered out from England shall if possible be a barge.

In the Annual Report it was stated that the members now on the list number 378 against 321 this time last year, 64 new members having been elected and 7 members having died during the year. Two new Randan Gigs had been added to the stock of boats and three new tub-fours ordered from Latter's of Oxford. The total number of journeys the boats had made during the past year was 1822 against 1255 for the previous year, shewing an increase of 50 per cent. The tub pairs headed the list with a total of 505 journeys or an average of 168 per boat, next came the barges with 234 journeys or an average of 117 journeys and after them the racing sculling boats with an average of 116 trips each. The new plot of ground on the river bank at Kirkee now known as "Rosherville," had been allotted to the Club by the Government, and a Pavilion has been erected landing stage and steps made and a pleasure garden laid out. Since the last annual meeting five Scratch Regattas had been held in which 29 four oars had entered or an average of nearly 6 each regatta. The annual regatta had been very successful, 26 different boats having entered in the various races. The Club had been successful in the only two races against other clubs during the year, namely with the Madras and Bombay Boat Clubs.

Programmes and invitations to compete in the open races had been sent to all the other boat clubs in India and Ceylon; both the Madras and Colombo boat clubs hope to send representative crews to compete. His Excellency the Governor and His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief have kindly consented to be respectively the Patron and Vice-Patron of the Club.

FALL OF RAIN AT BOMBAY.

DATE.	DAYS.	COLABA. Ins. Cts.	FORT. Ins. Cts.	BYCULLA. Ins. Cts.
July 11th,	Sunday	0 59	0 00	1 84
„ 12th,	Monday	0 10	0 83	0 00
		0 69	0 83	1 84
Previously Registered		28 9	24 9	31 01
Total fall up to date.		28 78	24 92	32 85

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION OF INDIA.

(*Civil and Military Gazette.*)

THE Annual General Meeting of the Members of the United Service Institution of India was held on Thursday last, the 1st instant, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief presiding. Upwards of forty members were present on the occasion—and we allude to the circumstance specially, as it, at one and the same time, shows that the Council of the Institution were justified in selecting this station as its Head Quarters, and completely disposes of the objections on that head which were recently advanced by one of our Calcutta contemporaries. We confidently assert that at no other station in India could so numerous an attendance have been secured.

The proceedings were opened by the reading of the report for the past year, in which the progress made was carefully set forth and shown to be highly satisfactory. Adverting to this circumstance Lord Napier remarked that great credit was due the Honorary Secretary for his unceasing efforts in the interests of the Institution, which was much indebted to him for the energy displayed by him in its management. His Lordship accordingly moved that the thanks of the meeting be coveyed to Colonel Stansfeld—and this was voted unanimously.

These and sundry other matters having been disposed of, Lieutenant R. C. Hart of the Royal Engineers, Assistant Garrison Instructor at Umballa, proceeded to deliver a lecture on the Communist War of 1871. Having been present in Paris at the period referred to and having taken a deep professional interest in the operations carried on, the lecturer was in a position to speak with authority, and to give his audience details which not only greatly enhanced the interest naturally attaching to the subject but necessarily made his lecture more valuable from other points of view than any ordinary agglomeration of facts from one who was not actually an eye-witness could possibly have been. When we record further that the lecture was supplemented with carefully prepared maps and plans, illustrating the different operations, and showing the positions of the contending parties from day to day, and that the whole subject was treated with intelligence of a very high order, it is scarcely necessary to add that Lieutenant Hart was listened to with great attention during the two hours occupied in the delivery of the lecture, and that, on its conclusion he received hearty and unanimous thanks of the meeting, moved thereto by an earnest appeal from His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

We are glad to learn that this interesting paper is to appear in an early number of the Journal of the Institution. We may then have some further remarks to offer on the subject.

PICKINGS FROM "INDIAN CHARIVARI.'

JULY 9.

SILENT REPROOFS—Rates of Premium.

Chicken Hazard.—"Counting one's chickens before they're batched."

Why is a native contractor like an impulsive general? "Because he is always urging an advance.

When is the coinage of the realm likely to be depreciated? When there's a game of bad mint on.

THE WALLAH'S PLAINT.

I know that I come of a race of hangmen, butchers and bakers,
Of brewers and beer shop-keepers and even of undertakers.
I know I was "coached" and "crammed" with only "tips" that would "pay,"
And haven't of real learning what would bear the light of the day.
I know that it's all a mistake—the system of "competition"
That has given us magisterial "screws" and "wallahs" full of sedition.
Crying ever for "pay" and "a step or two of promotion."
Who of revenue matters and law are known to possess not a notion,
And as the Spectator relates there are twenty-five of us now,
Could land in England in three years' time with ten lakhs if they only knew how!
I started life, it is true, at the very foot of the ladder,
And now, too late, I find myself grown very much wiser and sadder.
I took a degree, but I'm free to admit it wasn't Double First;
For with every quarter a new exam. my head had threatened to burst.
When I passed at the "open" in 1862, I was still an undergrad,
And the work that was then cut out for me was enough for a growing lad.
With Indian, English and Roman law, and half the tongues of Ind,
And the classical Sanskirt and Arabic lore that into my brains were dinned,
Political Economics with Elphinstone, Mill and Orme,
And the reading for "Mods" and the "Final schools," you'll admit the work was warm.
You'll look in vain for the mystic letters B.A. at the end of my name
In the Civil List of the N. W. P., but I am then all the same.
Sir William Muir, in a fit of pure dislike to the race, decreased
That he wouldn't allow distinctions 'twixt those that had and had not "degreed."
I married, so much the worse for me; and my wife could not live in the plains,
So a double set of establishments my limited income drains.
Twelve years have passed, I regret to say, since I tumbled into the net;
I've "acted" now and again for a month, but I'm nothing "packa" yet.
If I speak of going on furlough my creditors threaten "the court;"
I owe about ten thousand, that may be a trifle short.
Now if I had stayed in the land of my birth, and don't I wish that I had!
I might have made a living somehow and been somewhat less to the bad.
They say a rupee is a shilling in worth, but I find it a great deal less.
For example my wife has to pay out here some ten times more for a dress.
And where a subscription of half a sov. would suffice, such petty "fees"
Are never less than a gold mohur here, which is equal to sixteen rupees.
And the promises given by those that entrapped the unwary birds of my year!
If once I begin to talk of these I shall never leave off I fear.
Instead of a thousand a month, or fifteen hundred or more,
Which was said would be mine ere ten years had passed from my reaching India's shore,
My pay, leaving out deductions unnumbered, is hundreds five,
And is bareley enough, I vouch for its truth, to keep me well and alive.
And as for sending my children home to a public school,
The man who should hint such a thing to a "wallah" would rightly be thought a fool.
They tell me that Lowe has come forward to plead our cause,
But I doubt if there's much to be hoped while Governors break the laws.
For a call it breaking the law to decoy with deceitful guile,
And when you have gained your end to say you where joking the while.
The pay that was mentioned was never meant to refer to the future unknown;
And as to nephews and harpies that fat with the spoils have grown,
For them it is only a natural thing that some nest should be provided,
And the wallah's right to the post he's earned if pressed is only derided.
And if with the Russian we go to war—I'll make terms with them during a truce,
So when they shall India gain I'll take service under the "Rus."

A DISCONTENTED WALLAH.

THE HON'BLE STUART S. HOGG, CHAIRMAN OF THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPALITY, COMMISSIONER OF POLICE FOR CALCUTTA, AND MEMBER OF THE BENGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

"*Indian Charivari.*"

A CIVILIAN of civilians, the son of a member of the old Board of Directors of the Honorable East India Company and of the new Indian Council, Mr. S. S Hogg, shortly after his arrival in this country, distinguished himself in Mufussal appointments by his energy and business habits. Nor was his name unknown in the hunting field, but love of sport never interfered with the performance of his official duties. In 1866, when with but little over twelve years' service, Mr. Hogg, was called upon to assume the responsible office of cleansing the Augean stable of the Calcutta Municipality and improving the Calcutta Police at the same time. The reign of his predecessor as Chairman had been one of comparative peace; large schemes were undertaken and large sums of money spent for the benefit of the town, but when Mr. Hogg assumed office, municipal matters may be said to have been in a state of chaos. With characteristic energy Mr. Hogg set about at once to reduce chaos to something like order, and as his manner of doing so was rather brusque in some cases, he naturally trod on some corns, and thus created the "opposition justices" What Mr. Hogg might have done for the town unaided we shall never know, but though it may seem a paradox to say so, the united efforts of Mr. Hogg and his opponents have effected wonderful reforms in Calcutta, which now justly boasts of being one of the healthiest cities in its size in the world. With the Police Mr. Hogg had less trouble. A thoroughly efficient officer had been at their head for some years, and though it is the fashion, followed even by Serjeant Ballantine, to abuse the Police on all occasions, our guardians of the peace have generally shown themselves efficient in the discharge of their duties. That Mr. Hogg has no easy duties to fulfil is proved by the comparative failure of others who have acted for him in his absence, and we believe the Calcutta public would universally regret the departure of the gentleman who is our nearest approach to a Lord Mayor.

BUCK.

BRADSHAW'S Overland and Continental Guides, with Maps complete; and Baedeker's Guides to Germany, Italy, Switzerland, The Rhine, Paris, &c., together with English and French, English and German, and English and Italian Dictionaries, to be had at WATSON & COMPANY, Church Gate Street and Rampart Row, Bombay.

ELEPHANT CATCHING IN COIMBATORE

(*Madras Mail.*)

IT will interest some of our readers to hear of the progress of catching wild elephants for Government, now proceeding in the northern part of the Coimbatore District, under Mr. Mackenzie of the Police, who is engaged on this special duty. Two palisaded enclosures have been made, one not far from the Bargoor river which joins the Cauvery at Cauverypooram; the other further north, near Alumbady. In the first palisade, sixteen elephants were captured in August of last year for seven of which the sum of Rs. 14,000 was offered but not taken as the animals were reserved for the service of Government; only the refuse were sold; and four small elephants realized, in all Rs. 2,000. In this year, Mr. Mackenzie succeeded in catching four out of a herd of twenty-seven, others having been frightened back, when approaching the palisade. He drove herds three times without success, although having done all in his power to secure it. In one case he was driving a herd, which were showing symptoms of restiveness, and to prevent them breaking back, he lighted the grass behind him, but, to his horror, he found the valley to which he was directing the elephants, a blazing line of fire, lighted, probably, by some malicious person, and this drove back the animals, which preferred to escape to the rear rather than to face the more formidable fire in front of them. Another contretemps was from the charge into the wild elephants, while being driven, of an immense herd of some wild cattle, that are grazed on the hills. A third drive was lost by insubordination. However, three drives were successful and produced in all twenty-nine elephants, in little more than a year since the first palisade was erected. Mr. Mackenzie successfully tamed two elephants, which in ten weeks after their capture were carrying loads in the town of Collegal, with one mahout in charge of each. There has been only one escape from the enclosure, which, in one place, consisted of a deep ditch, and one of the largest elephants enclosed leaped over this. Two large elephants died after capture, though they were not injured. The first seemed to take its being tied so to heart, that it did not even struggle; the other refused its food, and died of an internal disease. The remoteness and feverishness of the locality where these captures are effected, are a bar to visitors; but though little is known, Mr. Mackenzie seems to be effecting a useful service to Government, and it is to be hoped that the brutality of shooting at herds of elephants will cease, and only the dangerous and solitary males be exterminated by true sportsmen. The value of elephants is yearly becoming greater, and Rs. 2,000 is not an unusual price to be given for a fine animal. A great many small elephants used to be brought over from Ceylon about twenty to thirty years ago; but by recent accounts the supply there is greatly diminished, and the Ceylon Government are taking strenuous measures for their preservation. Few things more interesting than to watch the proceedings of wild elephants; the tender care taken by the mother of her frolicsome and unwary child, which is apt to fall behind, and gets admonished by an application of the maternal trunk, to which it replies by a peevish imitation of a penny trumpet. It is, however, not prudent to watch these proceedings from windward, otherwise, a charge might result. The roar of an elephant is terrifying, especially to those who are unaware of its being one of the most timid of animals. Their different characters afford abundant food for observation. Some are so gentle, others so "leery." Some honest at work, others idle; the former is the characteristic of the gentler sex. Why the attendants of such gentle and docile animals should, as a rule, be scamps, is one of the things "no fellah," can explain; but, though generally followers of the Prophet, they drink like troopers, and indulge in bang, making themselves much more brutish than the beasts they are supposed to guide.

ABUSE OF PATRONAGE.

MADRAS has gained some notoriety because of the nepotism and favouritism with which, for some years past, the local and other patronage of the Executive has been dispensed. It must be owned we have none of us been very backward in making known to the world our misfortunes in this respect. During the last year or so we have been almost exempt from flagitious manifestations of private friendship in high places, so that we may now gain courage to look round on any of our critical rivals who may show symptoms of unhealthiness in the body politic is, if we mistake not, traceable in an appointment to the Chief Magistracy of Police just made by the Government of Bombay. It is whispered, too, and rather loudly by the Calcutta papers, that one of the Magistrates of Police there is likely to be translated to a higher judicial office—partly it would appear, because he has made so many blunders as "a beak," but more because he enjoys the favour of Belvidere. For the present our business is with Bombay. The Chief Magistracy of Police, in that great city and busy port, we may easily understand is a post, demanding all the facilities which can be derived from natural tact experience, knowledge of the law and aptitude in applying it. Our readers must remember several notable cases during the last few years coming before the Senior Magistrate of Bombay in which all the personal resources of character and experience which that functionary could command were called into play. The Government of Bombay ought to know all this, they have just issued an elaborate resolution on "Crime in Bombay" founded on the annual report of the Chief Magistrate. But they have just made a nomination to the acting appointment (Mr. C. P. Cooper, the incumbent going on leave) which seems to imply that the bulk of the work consists of "morning cases" and that the majority of the sentences run according to Dave Carson's refrain—"fine him five rupees and take him away."

The lucky appointee is in the list of Barristers, and, so far, the nomination complies with the letter of the law, though, according to all accounts it shows a stolid disregarded of those substantial requirements of the post to which we have briefly alluded. It may not be strictly correct to describe the now "Senior Magistrate" of the great city of Bombay as a briefless barrister; but, though he has been long enough there to have made his mark in the forensic strife, his lack of success has been conspicuous. We are well aware that there are some sound lawyers who fail to conciliate solicitors and who do not inspire confidence in suitors. And as the new Bombay archon has already "acted" as Judge of the Small Cause Court, and is, we believe, also "acting" as Professor of Law, it might be surmised that he is some Lyttleton of the closet who only needs the pressure of public duty to bring him out as a prompt and effective criminal judge. But when we learn that he owed his appointment to those important offices to weakness and favouritism similar to that by which he has again been thrust forward; when it is said that a large portion of this quondam Small Cause Court Judge's decisions were appealed and reversed on appeal, then must we be sorry either for the criminals or the prosecutors who will during the next few months have to appear before thhe Senior Magistrate of Bombay. No blame whatever can attach to this dis-employed young Barrister in the western capital, who, like various lucky denizens on this surfy strand, has only opened his mouth for the plum ready to be shaken into it. For aught we know he is amiable, popular—in short, a jolly good fellow; but it is rather odd how often these pleasant things are said of men who have no claim whatever for public employment for except that they happen to possess influential friends. It's these on whom censure should fall; so the question arises who or where are the patrons who in this instance have abused their trust of public patronage? Looking on at this distance we may easily err; but these offences against the State are not committed by clerks or underlings. In the last resort, it is His Excellency the Governor who must be held responsible; but we suppose in Bombay, as in Madras, the science of social engineering is well understood. Further; it must be remembered that although patronage is matter of prerogative we have even in India something slightly like unto a constitutional system, and the Chief Magistracy of Bombay is an appointment which could not be given without the Judicial Member of Council having something to say to it, as the phrase goes. The rumour has it that it is this high functionary who has taken "care of Dowb" in this instance; but Dowb must be more fortunate than his famous prototype, for it is said that the Chief Justice of Bombay joined hands with the Judicial Member of the executive in this little job. Backed by two such powerful supporters, poor Sir Philip Wodehouse could not possibly say "no" to the young man, though his inexperience and utter weakness for such an arduous post as that of Chief Magistrate must be palpable. Therefore, it would appear that if an absurd and improper appointment has been made to the Chief Magistracy of Bombay, the Chief Justice is the man who, of all others, ought to clear himself from the reproach. This police magistracy is a matter in which His Lordship appears to be rather unfortunate. If we have traced our path aright through certain unpublished official papers, it is the same high functionary who got himself into a little difficulty about a former acting appointment to the same post. In that instance the circumstances were quite different. The Executive had resolved to promote the second Magistrate to the first seat for the few months' vacancy; but he was—a native. He had much experience on the Bench and in other executive offices of responsibility and trust; but a great clamour was raised by a portion of the local press on the ground of race distinction. It is not our affair either to justify that appointment or to reproduce the invectives which on behalf of "British interests" we hurled against it. Suffice it to say, that according to the records alluded to His Lordship the Chief Justice took the popular side, and denounced, in fine round terms, this placing of an Indian born subject of Her Majesty, with full powers, over any unruly true born Britons who might be be brought before him. But the Executive of the day had taken its resolve; and the then Judical Member of Council sharply resented what he regarded as interference, or supererogatory advice. Moreover, he appears—though by no means noted as a Philo-Indicus—to have vindicated the appointment on grounds of impartiality and political equality. On the papers being sent on to the Supreme Government for information and remark, the Olympians, we gather fired up at sight of even the highest judicial functionary presuming to interfere with the patronage and prerogative of the Crown. Whether it was the attitude of personal protest assumed by His Lordship in that business, or it was the line of argument taken by him which had most effect we cannot guess; but grave and severe notice of his remonstrance was, we believe, taken by the higher powers. So much was this the case that there are some who consider that His Lordship's chances for the reversion of the Bengal Chief Justiceship—for which promotion there can be no two opinions as to his superior fitness compared with "jolly Dicky Garth"—were seriously damaged by his resistance in that former Chief Magistracy affair. This time His Lordship is safe on the technical points and official learning in favour of the selection made. The appointee is one who has "eaten his dinners" in one Temple or other in due course; and, as we have intimated the Judicial Member of Council has joined hands with the Chief Justice; so all are happy together—except, perhaps, the outside and impartial public of Bombay. We use this case from a distant city to give point to the question, which has arisen in Madras again and again—what shall be done unto the men who abuse the public trust of patronage, who, "give up" to personal favouritism or social convenience "what was meant for" the good of the community?—*Madras Athenæum.*

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EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

THE SILVER PRODUCTION OF THE WORLD.

A WRITER in the *Deutsches Handelsblatt* has collected statistics of the production of the precious metals throughout the civilized world from the beginning of the sixteenth century to the year 1873, which, though only professing to be approximately accurate, are yet worth reproducing. In the three centuries and a half from the year 1500 to the end of 1849 the total production of gold amounted, according to the estimation of this writer, in weight to 8,900,000 lb., and in value to £620,000,000 sterling. The total production of silver was 295,000,000 lb., or £1.325,000,000 sterling. Of the entire production of the precious metals, that is, gold constituted less than 3 per cent. in weight and silver more than 97 per cent. But, at the same time, gold formed 32 per cent. of the value, and silver no more than 68 per cent. While, therefore, the silver raised outweighed the gold more than thirty-two times, in value it was worth little more than twice as much. Gold was discovered in California in 1849, and since then, down to the end of 1873, the writer estimates that the production of gold has reached 9,600,000 lb., or nearly three-quarters of a million pounds weight more than was raised in the preceding 350 years. In value this quantity of gold reached £670,000,000 sterling. The quantity of silver raised in the same five-and-twenty years is estimated at 69,000,000 lb., or £310,000,000 sterling in value. In this quarter of a century, therefore, gold constituted over 12 per cent. of the weight and about 68 per cent. of the value. According to the estamate before us, then, the total production of the precious metals in the period 1500-1873 reached the sum of about £2,900,000,000 sterling or almost twenty-nine years of the present revenue of France. Of this total gold stands for about £1,300,000,000, and silver for £1,600,000,000. As we have already said, these figures do not profess to be anything more than estimates, which may be wrong by millions, but they are as near approximations to the truth as existing data allow of being formed. Now, it is a very surprising fact that by far the greater part of this sum of gold and silver as actualy disappeared from Europe. The writter we are quoting, for example, states that the aggregated amount of both metals, whether in bar or in coin, in the coffers of the great bank of England, France, Germany, Holland, and Belgium is under £150,000,000 sterling. Of course there are large sums circulating in the several countries. But those sums, after all, are relatively small. Remember that in England nearly all transactions of any magnitude are concluded by means of paper—bills, notes, or cheques, and in France, the United States, Austria, Italy, and Russia specie payments are suspended. It is true also that there is a considerable quantity both of gold and silver in the hands of the workers in precious metals, or manufactured into plate, jewelery, and the like. But persons who have studied the question assure us that the quantity is very much less than is commonly supposed. We come back, then, to the statement that by far the greater part of all this gold and silver is lost to Europe and America. Part of the loss is to be accounted for by the wear and tear of coin in the hands of the public, estimated even now to absorb about £3,000,000 a year of gold alone, part by the habit of burying money for safety which once prevailed so extensively, and part by consumption in the arts. But of late years the greatest cause of loss is the large demand for silver by India, China, and Japan.

We have seen that in the 350 years from the beginning of the sixteenth to the middle of the nineteenth century the quantity of silver produced exceeded that of the gold more than thirty-two times. As a necessary consequence the value of the silver continued to fall throughout this period. Thus in the first half of the sixteenth century one ounce of gold exchanged on the average for 11¼ oz. of silver; but in the first half of the seventeenth century it exchanged for 12½ oz., in the first half of the eighteenth for 15 1/10 oz., and in the first half of the mineteenth for 15.65/100 oz. In other words, whereas 11·25 oz. of silver were enough to buy an ounce of gold at the beginning of the period when the silver mines of Mexico and Peru were only beginning to act upon the markets of Europe, at the end of the period it took as much as 15·65 oz. of silver to buy an ounce of gold. The fall in the value of silver during the 350 years was, therefore, over 39 per cent. But now the productiveness of the rich gold mines of California and Australia began to counteract the influence of the silver mines of Mexico and Peru. Gold consequently began to fall in value, or, what comes to the same thing, silver began to rise; and this tendency was heightened by the demand which sprang up in Eastern Asia for silver—a demand which was itself increased by the cotton famine caused by the American civil war. Accordingly we find that the value of silver in comparision with gold, and also the price of silver in the London market, rose slightly in 1852, and remained permanently higher, though fluctuating somewhat, till the close of 1864. In 1851 an ounce of gold exchanged for 15·46 oz. of silver, in 1864 for no more than 16·35 oz. Again the price of silver in London market was 61d. an ounce in 1851; in 1864 it had risen to 61 7/16*d.*, a rise of almost a halfpenny. But now a fresh series of changes set in. In the first place, with the restorations of peace in the United States the supply of cotton thence was resumed, the demand for Indian cotton was consequently diminished, and therefore also the demand of India for silver. In the second place, rich silver mines were discovered in Nevada. In the third place, the productivenes of Californian and Australian gold mines began to fall off. And in the last place Germany decided to adopt a uniform and single gold coinage. Thus at one and the same time the supply of silver was increased and the demand for it both in Europe and Asia lessened; and also the supply of gold diminished while the demand for it increased. The result was that the fall in the value of silver, checked during the period 1851-54 again began. In 1866 an ounce of gold bought 1,541 oz. of silver; in the May of this present year it bought as many as 16 54 oz. In other words, it took 1·13 oz. of silver more than in 1866 to purchase an ounce of gold. Similarly the price of silver in the London market in 1866 was 61 3/16d.; at the end of last month it had fallen to 56½d.—a fall of 5d. in the ounce, or about a penny in the shilling. With regard to the present production of silver, it appears from official American statistes that between 1848 and 1858 the yield of the United States did not exceed £30,000 per annum In 1873 it had risen to £7,150,000. The aggregate outturn of other countries the German writer estimates at about £10,350,000, which would give a total annual production of about £17,500,000. The estimate is lower than those generally accepted in this country, but, if it is an underestimate, his inference is there by strengthened that the value of silver must continue to fall. However this may be, it is worthy of notice that if the American official statistics are correct the United States has become the greatest silver producing country of the world, taking the precedence even of Mexico, which hitherto was supposed to yield nearly two-thirds of the world's supply.—*Pall Mall Budget.*

A REVIEW AT LONGCHAMPS.

(*From a French Correspondent of the "Times."*)

PARIS, JUNE 13.

A MILITARY spectacle is always an irresistible attraction for the French public. Races are far from inspiring them with the same passion. They go to races for the sake of a change, for an outing, for the purpose of seeing handsome *toilettes*. But they go to a military review to see the review, to look at the soldiers, to notice whether they keep step well, to applaud, or shout something—"*Vive le Roi*," or "*l'Empereur*" or "*la Republique*," or "MacMahon," or even "Vive M. Thiers," as they exclaimed in 1871. From noon to-day, therefore, the Champs Elysees and the surrounding avenues began to be full of pedestrians and carriages of all kinds steering across the Bois de Boulogne to Longchamps, where was to be held the review announced a short time ago. The public had been warned to be on the spot before 3 o'clock. As the troops to be mustered on the field were to begin their march at that hour, spectators might find the route intercepted from that moment. For my own part, I started from the Arc de Triomphe at 130, in order to avoid such a disappointment; but, notwithstanding this precaution, I was stopped at the extremity of the Bois, a mile from the stands, by a line of artillery, which compelled all vehicles to stop, and the only thing to be done was to alight and follow the soldiers in order to reach the stands in time. The weather, it should be stated, was delightful, the sun was hidden by clouds, the wind was fresh without being cold, and the route through the Wood amid a lively crowd is one of the greatest treats which can be imagined. My walk behind the soldiers enabled me at the outset to ascertain two things—first, that the shoe of the French Infantry, of course, when it is not made of cardboard, is one of the best that can be adopted for soldiers. The regiment I followed had already marched a good distance, yet three men had that elastic step which indicates that they walked comfortably and without strain. This is owing to the lacing and the gaiter, which keep the foot firm, and which, when the soldiers wear white gaiters, produce a very good effect. The second thing I remarked, and one which is very significant, is that the soldier who goes to a review puts his capote rolled up round his knapsack, but that he puts litterally nothing inside it. I do not at all blame him, but I mention this point in support of the theory of those who do not much admire reviews from a military point of view, and I shall explain myself presently more clearly on this matter.

On reaching the stands I left the soldiers I had been following, and entered the enclosure. Fourteen or 15 kinds of cards had been distributed admitting to the public stand on the left, the public stand on the right, the chair below a so-called ladies' stand, the top of the stand, some destined for the Deputies, others for the Jockey Club, which lent its stands, for the Municipal Council, for the Prefects of Police and of the Seine, the Council of State, the Diplomatic Corps, the Military authorities, Madame MacMahon, and those invited by her. Some categories I necessarily forget. As for the friend who accompanied me and myself, we had two kinds of tickets, one for the chairs and the other for the so-called ladies' stand. The misfortune was that when we arrived the front chairs were taken, while nothing could be seen from those behind without standing up on them. We accordingly went towards the so-called ladies' stand; but this title was less imaginative than I had expected, for we were told only ladies could enter. Unluckily, neither my friend nor I could try to pass for ladies, so we went back to the chairs. I assure you that had I remained there I could only have spoken of the review from hearsay. Fortunately, a high functionary, at once gracious and intelligent, offered me hospitality in one of the stands. Abandoning my less fortunate friend, I could therefore witness the splendid spectacle presented by the field of Longchamps. That spectacle had nothing, perhaps, of the warlike; the spot is one of the finest racecourses that can be conceived, but to-day it was beyond measure beautiful. The light could not have been more propitious for setting off the smallest details of this unique scene. The air was clear, but of a clearness tempered by light clouds, which veiled the sun; the wind had dropped without taking away its freshness; the verdure of the trees formed around the whole picture the most charming framework. All round the racecourse and beyond, hundreds of thousands of spectators were formed in line up to the shadow of the Wood, the vacant spots of which they filled up. The large space in front of the cascade was full of human heads. Men squeezed themselves into every corner of the course, and the same spectacle was repeated in the large opening to the right which looks on the hills of Chatillon. In the interior of the course the Army, composed of about 40,000 men, was coiled round itself, the Artillery forming the outer spirals, and all the rest being composed of Infantry, which uncoiled itself on the whole line to the right up to the wooded angle which forms an arc with St. Cloud.

At 50 minutes past 2, three cannon shots announced that Marshal MacMahon and his Staff had quitted the starting point. There was immediately something like a spontaneous movement among the crowd, as if the wind had passed over these 200,000 heads and bent them all in one direction. Orderly officers galloped hither and thither; here people mounted on the chairs, and there they climbed up the trees. Life seemed suddenly to thrill through the assemblage, a little listless with waiting. At 3 o'clock precisely, the Marshal, preceding the rest of the escort by about two lengths, entered the field at a gallop. The bands began to play, orders were given in quick succession, and the Marshal, followed by his Staff, passed along the ranks. This rapid inspection lasted 8 minutes 17 seconds, after which the Marshal, having General Ladmirault, Commander-in-Chief, on his right, General de Cissey, Minister of War, on his Left, Staff Officers and the Millitary Attaches of the Paris Embassies behind and around him, placed himself opposite the central pavilion, so that the troops were between him and the stands. The march past commenced, and each band, as it arrived at the head of its regiment, stationed itself opposite the Marshal, all the bands remaining there and playing the same air during the time the march past continued. The Infantry battalion of St. Cyr, as is always the case, was at the head. The St. Cyr youths formed a compact battalion, marching with a firm step—"Se sentant bien les coudes," as people say—and defiling with *verve* and an elastic step. Unanimous plaudits greeted them. At this moment the whole Infantry line began to unwind itself, and the long defile of serried bayonets surrounded the entire racecourse like a broad riband of steel. The Pompiers followed the Cadets. The brazen helmets, surmounted with a red plume, produced a very fine effect and called forth fresh acclamations. They marched in deep lines, a little closer together, however, than young the soldiers who preceded them. Then came the legion of Gendarmerie, headed by Colonel Lambert. Deserved cheers also greeted the Infantry Chasseurs, with their blue uniforms and easy and quick step—the most faithful type of the French soldier in his best qualities. From this moment begins the march past of the Infantry of the Line, which lasted 50 minutes, until 420

This, in my eyes, was the most pacific demonstration which France could make. The battalion marches in four companies, as decided by the recent law; but the companies, instead of containing 250 men, consist on the average of 60 or 70. Each regiment marches past with only two battalions of 255 men each. The depot battalions is absent, and the famous fourth battalion, which seems to have cast so much trouble into men's mind's defiles only on paper. The lines were generally regular, and presented a pleasing *coup dœil*; but the Infantry marched with placid step, without emphasis, enthusiasm, or energy. Their height seemed in general less than usual. The short tunic and flattened shako appeared to make them smaller, and this effect, real or optical, added to the thinness of the effective force, caused no enthusiasm among those who looked for anything but a mere spectacle in the march past. I never thought that the formation of companies of 250 men would be maintained in practice, and my observation this afternoon confirms me in my opinion which is, moreever, shared by the majority of French Generals, who understand the nature of their soldiers, and this is why I may be allowed to say so here. At 4 o'clock it was perceived that the Artillery on the other side of the plain was forming into line, and a quarter of an hour afterwards, in the interval which separated the last Infantry battalion from the first battery, there might be heard in the direction of Suresnes the dull rumble of approaching Artillery. Frantic cheers greeted its approach, and they were justly given. The Artillery defiled in excellent order, preceded by its trumpeters. Each gun was drawn by six strong and well-equipped horses, the Artillerymen sitting on the pieces, and the ammunition carts drawn by six horses, with the men well in their places. The whole of the Artillery was in admirable condition, going past at full trot; without confusion or precipitation, in parallel lines, and forming, battery by battery, as it were, one solid block. Twenty batteries defiled in this way, in the midst of the greatest enthusiasm, and it was with real pleasure that one saw them break off on the other side and trot away in the direction of Chatillon. The day when France has the 300 batteries which are to form the future total of her Artillery she will be really formidable, if they resemble the specimen of to-day, more especially as in the interval she will have had time to complete her Infantry, which means that in the meanwhile Europe may rest in peace, and European nations may reckon upon a long era of prosperity. What is certain is that of all branches of the French Army, the Artillery has made the most progress, even since last year, when the same remark was made, that the Artillery was least to be criticized. It is true, on the other hand, that a march past is not a decisive criterion, and that it shows neither correctness of aim nor sufficiency of ammunition, nor yet the range of the guns nor their solidity in action.

The march past of the Cavalry immediately commenced. The squadron of the pupils of St. Cyr here again took the lead, their *ecuyers* at their head. The School of St. Cyr, it is said, has this year worked hard and rapidly. At one moment, when there appeared to be such anxiety, the pupils were pushed on so vigorously, that they have now finished the course for the year, and might at once undergo their final examination. The study of horsemanship and arms is, therefore, the chief thing at this moment. It had for some time been whispered that the St. Cyr squadron was to execute a fine manœuvre at to-day's review, the invention of an officer of the school, a movement which had been practised for a good while. I do not know whether the Cavalry pupils executed this manœuvre or not, but their march past was far from equal to that of their colleagues on foot, a proof that it is more difficult to manage the four legs of a horse than the two at one's own disposition. The Horse Gendarmerie and the Guard of Paris followed—solid troops mounted on docile horses keeping well in line. The Light Cavalry, the Chasseurs, with their small Arab horses and their sky-blue uniforms lit up by the sun, going at full speed, the long floating crest floating in the wind, was very interesting as a spectacle, but as an *ensemble* in the march past, as a manœuvre of precision, it leaves everything to be desired. Those small horses, which parade like handsome women, do not keep long in order; they become nervous and insubordinate, seize on a fly as a pretext for executing fantastic movements, and are not destined, I think, henceforth to manœuvre *en masse.* Too much stress, however, should not be laid on the confusion in which they defiled to-day. They are guides who would precede flank columns to show them the way or protect them against unexpected attacks. It was not the same thing with the Heavy Cavalry. The Dragoons defiled in extended line, and at the word "Halt," even when at full trot, they stopped at once. The same thing may be said of that splendid array of Cuirassiers, whose shining armour recalls the good days when a horse had need to be of sturdy race to support his rider. The Cuirassiers were frantically applauded. They are still the Cuirassiers of Reichshofen. The valour of those who died there is shown by the enthusiasm with which their successors are greeted. The popular mind is persistently struck by that episode of the war, when French soldiers knew how to die without flinching; moreover, the Cuirassiers, like the Dragoons, manœuvred in good style, and defiled in a correct and vigorous manner.

At 4 42 the Review came to a close. The Marshal left his place and stopped in front of the Tribunes, where he was saluted. One isolated cry of "*Vive la Republique*" comes from the Tribune of the Municipal Council, followed by a not less isolated one of "*Vive la France!*" and the Marshal took leave of his Staff amid applause. "That is what M. Thiers needed," said my neighbour, "a fine uniform." At this moment the sun became overcast. Some drops of rain announced the end of the fine weather; a gust or two of wind, however, kept back the downfall and gave the immense crowd time to run for shelter. Nothing could be more picturesque than this sudden break-up of a multitude hastening in all directions. Every one made off by a hundred ways, as water flows through a sieve, and soon all that was left of the review was the trampled grass of Longchamps, soaked by the rain which fell very heavily.

I said just now that the knapsacks of the soldiers were empty, meaning that a review is only a spectacle, and that from it great conclusions cannot be drawn. When soldiers have had a long time to get ready, when they have been inspected 20 times before marching past, when they know beforehand exactly the place they will occupy, when the best and neatest of them have been choosen, when men and horses have had a good breakfast before starting, and know that they will have a good dinner afterwards, can one conclude from this that they will be good troops in a campaign? What was proved to-day was only that the 40,000 men who marched past presented the *cadres* necessary for forming 105,000 Infantry soldiers; that at present France has wherewithal to *encadrer* an army, but nothing more; that it is a nation which is reorganizing itself, and not a nation which is ready. The day will perhaps come when all that now exists on paper will exist in reality. The Minister of War can then without irony be advised to make an experiment, the only one worthy of a warlike nation—to assemble an army suddenly at a given point, able to take the field with arms, baggage, munitions, *intendance* pontoons, telegraph, &c.—an army, in short, which will realize Marshal Lebœuf's romantic description, and will not have a gaiter button to buy.

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THE DUALISM OF ENGLAND AND RUSSIA IN THE EAST.

(*A Pamphlet recently published in London.*)

THE *Times* of the 28th May, 1875, published the following telegraphic despatch from its Parish correspondent, to which we would call the attention of politicians:—

"GERMANY AND ENGLAND.

"In an article suggested by Queen Victoria's birthday, the *Cologne Gazette* says:—

"'We have great and permanent interests in common with England, and we gladly remember that during her long and happy reign Queen Victoria, like her earnest, brave, and noble husband, has always been the faithful friend of Germany. German policy, moreover, has always endeavoured to respect England's interests, and is especially bent on preserving harmony between England and Russia. At Constantinople, especially since 1872, we have always sought to avoid injuring England's interests, and have directed our exertions to moderating the jealousy of both Powers in Asia. The anxiety of the English as to the progress of the Russians in Central Asia seems to us exaggerated. Sir H. Rawlinson argues that as soon as the Russians occupy Merv the English must make themselves masters of Herat and render it impregnable. That is still a very remote contingency, and the Russians must not, at any rate, be credited with the folly of wanting to conquer India. If they do not want this, they have no motive for overthrowing the English rule in India and shaking to the foundation England's Power, so beneficial for the European political system.'"

Here we perceive the *Cologne Gazette*, while protesting what deep sentiments of friendship Germany entertains towards England, endeavours to lull to sleep English opinion and to veil the clouds obscuring the Eastern Question. But any one capable of "reading between the lines" will see clearly from the article of the Prussian paper towards which quarter the sympathies of Germany lean. Now, politics are made up of self-interest and not of sentiment. Political sympathy is, therefore, synonymous with identical aims and aspirations.

On perusing our subsequent remarks, the reader will at once perceive that, to discover the secret motives of the intimate alliance between Russia and Germany, we had no need of this new manifesto.

On the other hand, a telegraphic despatch of the previous day (25th May) from St. Petersburg, announced that the Council of Railways in Siberia have decided that the line for the service of that country shall take *a southern*, and not *a northern* direction.

As the natural consequence of this, the line, in the first place, assumes the character of a means of communication constructed exclusively with a view to political interest; and, in the second, becomes an integral portion of the grand whole that has already taken the name of the Great Russian Central-Asiatic, with which it will be connected in the direction of Moscow, Nijni Novgorod, Ekatirinenburg, and Orenburg.

THE GREAT RUSSIAN CENTRAL-ASIATIC RAILWAY.

On the 3rd December last, the Russian Government granted a concession for constructing a short line of railway of not more than some 200 miles in length, starting from Samara, on the Volga, and terminating at Ouralsk on the Ural.

This line, undertaken, as we are informed, solely with the object of benefiting the internal trade and resources of Russia, will unite the two basins of the Volga and the Oural, and besides opening up a reach of steppes wonderfully productive in cereals, will form one more step towards connecting the basins of the Baltic, the Black Sea, and the Caspian. Such, the world is asked to believe, is the object of the new line, and such, no doubt, will be its immediate result.

But Russia has aims of a very different kind in Asia, and we shall probably surprise no one when we state that in the eyes of the Cabinet of St. Petersburg, those aims are far more important than any simply commercial interests.

In reality, the Samara-Ouralsk line is nothing more nor less than a base of operations, a portion of the immense system of railways which one day or other, will bear the name of the Great Russian Central-Asiatic, and which, starting from Warsaw, will terminate at the Anglo-Indian frontier—until such time as it is prolonged to Calcutta.

To carry out this gigantic combination, two plans have, it seems, been proposed. According to one of them, which by the way, is recommended by M. de Lesseps among other authorities, a line starting from Samara would first run to Orenburg, past to the north of Lake Oral, touch at Samarcand, and thence continue as far as Peshwur, a point common to both the proposed plans, on the road towards Delhi. On this hypothesis, the Samara-Ouralsk line would be merely a branch, and the town of Orenburg, the seat of an important fair whither are brought periodically the products of Hindostan, would become really the chief station of the great new line, the course of which would take in besides Samarcand, Cashgar, and other strategic points of considerable importance.

According to the second plan, on the other hand, the line, on leaving Ouralsk, would run to the south of Lake Oral, extending thence to Khiva and Herat—places no less strategically important from a Russian point of view than those already named.

It is not for us to analyse the respective merits of these two plans. We would merely draw attention to the striking fact that both the one and the other have as their starting point the central rendezvous of the Muscovite forces, and, as their terminus, the frontier of the British Indian Empire.

Thus much with regard to Central Asia and the extreme East. Let us now turn to the western portion of Asia, and to what is commonly called the Eastern Question.

In 1873, the Persian Government granted Baron Reuter a concession for carrying out certain lines of railway. This concession, so extremely important as regards the material development of the empire of the Shahs, would, in all probability, have been attended by brilliant pecuniary results for English capitalists, and have gratified British patriotism, by proving a source of considerable political influence to this country. But Baron Reuter pledge himself, under pain of having his concession cancelled, that within a fixed time a certain quantity of rails should be delivered at Reshd, on the Caspian. These rails, which could not be conveyed save on a line traversing *Russian Territory*, did not reach the spot named *within the time specified*. Urged on, it is said, by Russian diplomacy, the Persian Government displayed a severity of which no one supposed it capable, and Baron Reuter's concession was declared null and void.

Shortly afterwards, a Russian General obtained from the Persian Government the privilege of constructing a line from the Caspian to Teheran, while a few days since, *The Times* announced that the Russian Government had sanctioned the construction of two lines terminating at two different points of the Persian frontier.

These few facts furnish superabundant proof that Russia is adopting every possible means to be in a position to penetrate, without more ado, and at any moment, to the very heart of the Shah's dominions, and that meanwhile its influence preponderates over every other at the Court of Teheran.

As for the Turkish frontier, the Caucasus has long ceased to be an obstacle to Russia, since a cleverly combined system of railways would enable her to cross the said frontier with considerable forces on the first occasion, while Turkey does not possess the most ordinary outlet by which she could convey troops for the defence of her territory.

Such is the position of Asia in the North, South, and West, in face of the aggressive policy of Russia.

We do not pretend to guess the words recently interchanged at Berlin by the two Sovereigns who hold in their hands the peace of the World. We would willingly share the general belief in the thoroughly pacific character of the views entertained by their Imperial Majesties, and should be well satisfied to put faith in "official telegrams." But what is true to-day may have ceased to be true to-morrow.

One thing, however, is certain, namely: The Political World is standing face-to-face before Two Powers animated by colossal ambition. The ambition of the one is directed towards the West; the ambition of the other has for its object the East.

Their respective operations are now lying latent in their insatiable greed, and, to burst forth, are waiting, perhaps, only till the Two Powers shall have discovered some grounds on which they may mutually grant each other permission to carry out their respective ends.

Russia is suffocated in the North; to breathe freely, she requires that the breezes from the Black Sea and the Indian Ocean shall own her sway; and Germany, suffering from want of air in the middle of the Continent, needs, for the full development of her power, the empire of the seas which bathe the East and South of Europe.

There is one condition indispensable to satisfy these vast desires, and that is the isolation of England: the diminution of her power both on the seas of Europe and in the Indian Ocean. This is more than enough, perhaps, to cause the day and the grounds of mutual concessions to be revealed at any moment.

The limits of this article forbid our discussing at length under what conditions of execution the greed of Germany would have to be satisfied, or the day on which this or that agreement would be made public. It was the Eastern Question, and not the German Question, which induced us to take up the pen.

The Eastern Question of 1875 is, however, no longer the Eastern Question of 1854.

The efforts of Russia were then necessarily directed to the Black Sea and the Danube, and the fleets of the West could transport to Turkey assistance sufficient to inflict a check upon the Muscovite power. At that period, Persia was hostile to Russia; the railways had still to be made; the Caucasus was peopled with war-like tribes, and every-one recollects the heroic struggles of the brave Schamyl. There was no road save the Danube and the Black Sea by which Russia could attack Turkey.

To-day, all this is changed: the Caucaus, prudently stript of its population, has seen a new race of men spring up within its boundaries, while the railway conveys thither in a few hours trains starting from the centre of the Empire; the Persian lion lives harmoniously with the Muscovite eagle, and, if necessary, would be very willing to furnish the latter with a pretext for extending its wings. This pretext it is not difficult to divine.

Sunnites and Shiites, respectively, more than ever, the Turks and the Persians are engaged in an interminable discussion as to the boundary line of their two countries, and this discussion is continually being intensified by their religious differences. When the proper moment shall have arrived, no one will, as in December last, stop the intemperate act by which Persia will declare war against Turkey. Persia will fight as best she can, with muskets sent from St. Petersburgh.

Meanwhile, there are in Persia certain frontier provinces in which the *material interests* of Russia are too deeply involved for the Cabinet of St. Petersburgh ever to allow those provinces to suffer from the devastation incident to military operations; their neutrality will be proclaimed and preserved by means of a Russian occupation. It will then be very strange if some fine day or other, a squad of Turkish soldiers does not stupidly violate this precious neutrality. From that day, the aspect of the question will be changed. The insult offered to the Russian flag will have to be avenged; and army of from a hundred and fifty to a hundred and sixty thousand men, conveyed by Russian railways to the limit of the Ottoman territory, will cross the frontier. Divided into three or four separate corps, this army will in Anatolia penetrate to the Bosphorus; in Asia Minor, to the Ægean Sea; in Syria, to the Mediterranean; and in Mesopotamia, to the Persian Gulf, and Erzeroum and Scio, Trebizonde, Samsoun and Angora, Brussa and Smyrna, Alleppo, and Damascus, Beyrouth, Diabekir, Bagdad, and Bussora; all these cities, the centres of the rich Asiatic territories of the empire; all these ports, which, in default of internal means of communication, constitute the only channels by which the products of the provinces can reach the capital, will cease forwarding their usual supplies. From that moment, the final fall of the Empire of the Osmanlis is inevitable.

The Empire of the Sultan will fall before the blows of the Russians, just as, four hundred years ago, the Empire of the Greeks fell before those of the Turks. Constantinople cut off from the Asiatic provinces, and reduced to depend solely on the resources of Turkey in Europe, can no more offer a serious resistance in the nineteenth century than she could in the fifteenth under similar circumstances.

Moldo-Wallachia, Montenegro and Servia, bound to the sceptre of the Porte by a link of vassalage under which they impatiently chafe, will most assuredly do nothing to save a suzerain whom they detest; it is certain, on the contrary, that they will eagerly seize the opportunity of throwing off their yoke.

Bulgaria, thoroughly impregnated with Russian influence and receiving from St. Petersburgh the priests charged with teaching her "to render unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's," is destined, in a conflict of this nature, to embarrass rather than assist the Ottoman Government. The resources of Bosnia, of Albania, of some other less important provinces, and of the Islands, are certainly insufficient to put Constantinople in a fit state to withstand the shock of Russia.

It is thus that Turkey in Europe and Turkey in Asia are doomed to disappear from the political map of the world, and every one who knows aught of men and things in the East, the attentive observer who attaches to the official press of different countries only the amount of importance which it merits, will readily own that the great event of the destruction of an Empire which once caused Europe to tremble, may be accomplished by Russia in a campaign of three months.

When the Russian eagles shall have winged their flight from the minarets of St. Sophia to the pharos that shines forth from the port of Bussora, when—executed with the same rapidity which Russia has exhibited in accomplishing the immense works of a similar nature, undertaken by her during the last twenty years—the Great Russian Central-Asiatic shall be ready to carry the orders of the Czar to the frontiers of India, it will then be the turn of England.

Will England remain passive and allow all these things to be done? Does she possess no means of holding the Muscovite in check?

The Grand Russian Central-Asiatic will be some thousands of miles in length.

Is there not on the soil of Asia a point where England, by a far less effort, may insure a means of rapid communication with her Indian possessions? a point which may at the same time become an efficacious base of operations for an army charged to oppose the invasion of Turkey in Asia by a Russian army?

The reader has merely to glance at a map of Asia in order instantly to perceive this point on which like the point which Archimedes required for his lever, the power of Britain must rest.

THE MISERIES OF BALL-GIVING.

AMONG the singular effects of the curious law by which we English desert the country when it is at its freshest, greenest, and most beautiful, to immure ourselves in grim and dusty streets for the 'season,' may be remarked the tradition that balls are pleasures. The primary object of a ball to the average mind is the possibility of dancing. But in the present crowded condition of society, and with the thermometer rising, as at this season is its wont, steadily and persistently, it may be questioned whether the pleasure in this, as in many other things, is not confined solely to the realms of the imagination. It must surely be some one very young and unsophisticated who, having reached the ballroom door by sheer bodily pressure and lapse of time, yet feels any desire to plunge boldly into the crushing and revolving mass, and endeavour, in a tropical temperature, to valse on the square foot which is about the amount of space at the disposal of each couple. It is a frequent complaint in these days that 'so few young men will dance.' Of a truth, we can hardly blame them. A valse with a fairly good partner in an uncrowded room is a real pleasure to those fond of dancing; but to turn round and round on the same spot, as on a pivot subject to fierce shocks from less-skilful dancers, and certain to be blamed privately if not openly for any rent or other disaster that may occur to the toilette of the lady in our charge, can scarcely in our minds be characterised as wild delight.

And yet we suppose it must be so to many people. Every hostess who has ever given a ball knows the entreties she has to refuse the prayers to which she is forced to turn a deaf ear, the hints to which she is obliged to be bind. The notes that pour in upon her from the first moment of her declaring her intention increasing in number and in urgency as the day approaches, are perfectly incredible to any one inexperienced in such matters. They are chiefly remarkable for their extreme coolness and excessive mendacity; a lady whose own two daughters had been asked, and who ought therefore to be not only satisfied but thankful, thinking nothing of writing to ask for an invitation for a friend and her daughter, 'a truly charming girl,' 'really quite a beauty,' &c. &c. How the experienced ball-giver groans as she reads these descriptions! Does she not know them of old? Has she not often, in her earlier and weaker days, yielded to such entreaties, and having at considerable inconvenience increased her numbers to please her friend, been reproached by that very friend for being good-natured (to some one else *bien entendu*) and overcrowding her rooms; and has she not invariably found the 'charming girl' heavy and stupid, and the 'real beauty' a very plain and ordinary damsel?

But these notes, sore grievances as they are, are but a small part of the troubles of the would-be ball-giver. First comes the selection of a day, and that having been accomplished and duly confided to the world through the medium of the *Morning Post*, the anxious hostess is certain to see in a day or two's time that 'her day' has been taken by some autocrat of the world of fashion, very probably by some smart but slight acquaintance of her own, to whose ball she devoutly hopes to be asked. Of course she changes at once, and after expending considerable sums in advertising this and various subsequent changes, hears with dismay on the morning of her entertainment that some very great lady whose will is law has just issued cards for a dance that evening which, as she is well aware, will keep away just the people she was most anxious should come. Still there is now nothing to be done, and heart-sick and already weary, she turns to the piles of notes from people, every one whom wants something. Her mind has probably been much exercised as to the course to be pursued respecting the young married women, the frisky matrons of her acquaintance; if she invites them, she knows from bitter experience that they will dance, while the girls will stand still; if she resolves only to ask necessary chaperones and the young ladies for whom balls are nominally given, she is painfully aware that few indeed will be the young men, and her ball will be voted dull and 'slow.' So she generally attempts a compromise, and for her reward frequently obtains only the abuse of those whom she has omitted. There is one fact that those who, never receiving themselves, nevertheless expect to be asked everywhere, utterly decline to understand, namely, that while the acquaintance of a fashionable lady increases rapidly, her rooms do not expand in proportion. They expect to be asked to everything, and are as much offended by being only asked to one ball by a friend who, by giving two, endeavours to secure to her guests at least standing room, as if they had been omitted from her list altogether.

But her ball once over, the sorrows of the hostess are by no means at an end. She has given it as a means of obtaining balls for her girls, imagining naturally enough that those whom she has asked will ask her in return; but in this she frequently finds herself disappointed. Perhaps there is no one in the world so serenely capable of impertinence as a regular 'fine lady,' and it is by no means an uncommon occurrence for such a one to go with her two daughters to Mrs. A.'s ball, and herself giving one shortly after to ignore that lady altogether. We once heard a shrewd and wordly-wise woman reply to the question why she waited to give her ball till so late in the season, that gratitude being generally nothing but a lively sense of favours to come, she found that it answered better to be always *going to give* a ball than to *have given* one; besides, she added, people could not then come to her house and omit to ask her to theirs afterwards. Then to the mother of many daughters the modern fashion of asking but one young lady, though really necessitated by lack of space, is unspeakably distressing. How is it possible to arrange that Edith and Mabel, Alice and Gwendoline, shall all have their fair share of going out, and yet insure that Alice, who is the beauty of the quartet, and on whom the hopes of the family mainly rest, shall go out every night when there is a chance of meeting young Lord Rentroll, who is 'so much attracted by the dear girl'? Of course if papa is an amiable person, or under proper domestic control, he can take one daughter to one ball while mamma chaperones the flower of the flock to another, and watches Lord Rentroll's proceedings with a wary eye. But such is not invariably the case; he is somewhat apt to be restive; mamma cannot be in two places at once; and the other girls are not unnaturally inclined to grumble at being left at home for the advantage of Alice, more specially if, as is not unlikely, Lord Rentroll's attentions 'come to nothing,' or he marries some one else.

The non dancing proclivities of the young man of the day are likewise a sore provocation and weariness of spirit to his hostess. It is not so very long ago a gentleman introduced by his hostess to a young lady felt himself in honour bound to ask her to dance, however little he might feel inclined to do so. All this is now changed; the young man recents an introduction he has not solicited, would as soon think of volunteering for the Arctic Expedition as of putting himself out in the slightest degree for the satisfaction of any one else, makes the young lady the slightest of bows, and proceeds to amuse himself without further thought of her. It is aggravating to a hostess to see twenty or thirty girls standing still while the partners who should be dancing with them are either languidly contemplating the scene, as they lounge against the wall or the doorpost, or else surrounding some flirting young matron, and competing for a word or jest if they cannot obtain the promise of a dance. But though the days when balls were supposed to belong exclusively to girls have passed away, the young ladies appear to look forward to them with as keen a delight as ever, and we have no apprehension that in pointing out some of the troubles they entail, or the heartburnings they produce, we shall have diminished by even one the ball-givers of the season.—*The World.*

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Bombay Steam Ferries.
China Steamers.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Route to Simla.
Route to Landour.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilkhund Horse Dak Company.
North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company.
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fare for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminal, and of the following

AGENTS:—
Bombay..........Thacker, Vining & Co.; J. and W. Watson & Co. Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller; Hammond's Refreshment Rooms; Messrs. Cooper & Co.; Auckland Hotel; Byculla Hotel; and Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad..........Kellner & Co.
Alexandria..........D. Robertson & Co.
Bangalore..........“Spectator” Office.
Bombay..........Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Calcutta..........Wyman & Co.
Ceylon (Colombo) “Ceylon Observer” Office.
Egutpoora..........Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Kurrachee..........“Sindian” Press.
London..........G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
Madras..........Higginbotham & Co., “Madras Times,” and “Madras Mail” Offices.
Matheran..........Chowk Hotel and Alexandra Hotel.
Ootacamund..........“Observer” Office.
Poona..........Treacher & Co.; D. S. Kemp & Co.; and Royal Family Hotel.

TRUNKS, BAGS, AND PORTMANTEAUS
of the best London Manufacture.

	Inches.	Cash.	Credit.
GENT'S OVERLAND TRUNKS—Japanned Canvas, Iron Ribs, fitted with strong Brass Locks, The Correct Height	27 30 33	22 0 24 0 27 0	25 0 27 0 31 0
Extra Quality—Best Japanned Canvas, edges Leather Bound, fitted with Strap Slides, and strong Brass Tumbler Lock. A most durable article...	27 30 33 36	25 0 27 0 30 0 33 0	28 0 30 0 34 0 37 0
Stout Dull Canvas—Fitted with strong Iron Ribs, Strap Slides, and Brass Tumbler Lock, Edges Bound with Calf Leather. The strongest Trunk made.	27 30 33 36	30 0 33 0 36 0 39 0	34 0 37 0 40 0 44 0
Trays fitting the above, for Linen, &c., can be obtained at	Each	3 0 3 8	3 8 4 0
Ladies Overland Trunks, Extra Stout Canvas, fitted with Tray, Dress Case, and Moveable Millinery Division........	33 36	45 0 48 0	51 0 54 0
Portmanteaux for Rail, Fitting under Seat wide and Flat, Black Japanned Canvas Leather Bound, fitted with Brass Tumbler Lock, a useful article for occasional use........	16 18 20 22	12 8 14 8 16 8 18 8	14 0 16 0 18 8 21 0
Portmanteaux for Rail, Wide and Flat Best Brown Leather, with Shirt Case strong Brass Lock, a very useful article	22 24	26 0 29 0	29 0 31 0
Portmanteaux for Rail, made Brown Tanned Canvas. *A Special Article for this country,* fitted as above, with pair of Outside straps for Coat or Rug. The Edges Bound with Calf Leather...	20 22 24 26	24 0 28 0 31 0 34 0	27 0 32 0 34 0 38 0
LARGE Folding PORTMANTEAU of the above material, very suitable for a long sea or land Journey........	27 30 33	38 0 41 0 45 0	43 0 46 0 51 0
Portmanteaux for Rail, best Black Dull Canvas, Extra Strong, fitted as above with Coat Straps, and Lever Lock......	24 26	29 0 32 0	33 0 36 0
SOLID LEATHER PORMANTEAUX, Bound Edges Strong Brass Lock, Shirt Case, and Morocco Pocket for Papers...	27 30	50 0 55 0	56 0 61 0
The Same Make, To fit under Rail Seat with fittings of the Best Description...	24 26	40 0 45 0	45 0 51 0
TURNED EDGES, Copper Rivited. The Corners Clamped with Brass, finished with Strong Lever Lock. The Best Article Manufactured........	30	85 0	95 0
Hat Compendiums best Japanned Canvas with moveable fittings for Helmet.		22 0	25 0
Hat Cases. Best Brown Leather, Bucket shape Lined with scarlet Velvet, fitted with strong Brass Lock		12 0	14 0
The same shape, in Stout Tan Canvas, Waterproof........		19 0	22 0
Travelling Portable Baths, made of strong Vulcanized Iron. Oak, painted Form a useful Travelling Trunk........		30 0 34 0 41 0	34 0 38 0 46 0
Baskets, to fit the above, avoiding unpacking from		4 0	4 8
Air Tight Cases Suitable for Dress or Court Suits, uniform &c., to fit under Rail Seat, made of stout Block Tin ...	24 26	26 0 28 0	29 0 32 0
Large Size, suitable for Ladies, invaluable for Packing or Storing, fitted with Strong Locks Bolts, and Handles	28 31 33	35 0 40 0 45 0	40 0 45 0 51 0
The Gladstone or Expanding Bag, made of Best Black Hide Leather, possessing great Capacity, very Light fitted with Coat Straps and Patent Spring Lock...	20 22 24	30 0 35 0 40 0	34 0 40 0 45 0
The Gladstone Bag, same make as above Stained Oxhide. The best Article made	22 24	40 0 45 0	45 0 51 0
Brief Bags, Best Black Hide, Lined throughout with Leather, Patent Spring Lock		15 8 17 8	17 8 19 8
Black Hide Hand Bags, Lined Brown Holland, fitted with Tumbler Lock		13 8 15 8	15 8 17 8
Dressing Bags—Black Hide Leather, very Compact. The fittings being in a Drawer at the Bottom, there is ample room above, for a change of Linen........		45 0	51 0
Cash or Courier Bags—Made of Stout Tan Canvas, bound Leather, with Shoulder Strap Passing under bottom, for Extra Security........		8 8 9 8 11 8	9 8 11 0 13 8
Morocco Leather, same make as above with outside pocket for papers, Lined throughout with Leather		6 12 7 12	7 12 8 12
Brown Ox Hide, Lined with Calf Leather the Fittings as above patent Spring Lock, recommended for Hard Wear...		10 8 11 8	12 8 13 8
Soiled Linen Bags, made of Stout Canvas Iron Frame and Tumbler Lock...		4 12 5 12	5 0 6 0
Money Belts, best Bridle Leather		3 8	4 0
The New Rug Strap, easy to carry, Secures the largest or smallest article.		2 4	2 0
Extra Length Do. Do.		2 8	3

ASQUITH AND COMPANY
Shirtmakers, Hosiers, and Outfitters.
THE OVEERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE, BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK MERCER, &c.,

JUST RECEIVED per P. & O. Steamer CATHAY, a nice assortment of LADIES' DRESS BONNETS, LADIES' HATS, trimmed and untrimmed, LADIES' FELT HATS, trimmed, SILKS, SATINS, RIBBONS, &c.

EAST STREET, POONA.
OPPOSITE NAPIER HOTEL,
AND
Uxbridge House, 7, Church Gate Street,
BOMBAY.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & COMPANY,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND OPTICIANS.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF SPECTACLES WARRANTED BEST WHITE PEBBLES:

Gold Spectacles with Case..................	Rs. 30	Gold Eyeglasses	Rs. 35
Steel Spectacles with Case..................	" 16	Steel Eyeglasses	" 16

FULL PARTICULARS ABOUT WATCHES AND JEWELLERY WILL BE FOUND ELSEWHERE.

Bombay, 4, Hummum Street. C. MARCKS & Co.

INSURANCES.

SCOTTISH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned have been APPOINTED AGENTS for the above Company and are prepared to issue POLICIES of INSURANCE on WAREHOUSES, MILLS, MERCHANDISE and other Property in Bombay and the neighbourhood on the most favourable terms.

C. MACDONALD & Co.
Victoria Buildings, 7th June 1875.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for shorter periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

THE CITY OF GLASGOW LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1838.
INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT
CAPITAL Rs. 6,000,000; REVENUE Rs. 1,700,000.
EXISTING ASSURANCES OVER Rs. 44,945,620.
INVESTED FUNDS, EXCLUSIVE OF THE VALUE OF SUMS REASSU Rs. 6,500,000

The Undersigned are empowered to grant Assurances on First class Lives. Rates and other particulars may be obtained upon application to

Calcutta—GRINDLAY & Co.
Bombay—GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
Agents City of Glasgow Life Assurance Company.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive of Reserve Fund
THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs.	10,000,000
THE TRANSATLANTIC (and re-insurance) INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...	"	9,000,000
THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	3,000,000
THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL........	Rs.	2,000,000
THE REINISH WESTPHALIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co, CAPITAL	"	3,000,000
THE CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	4,500,000
THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	3,000,000
THE NEUCHATELOISE MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000

For FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS, ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY, Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
FUNDS INVESTED EXCEED £2,400,000 STERLING.

The "Royal" has never amalgamated with any other Company and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.

FIRE BRANCH.

Fire Premiums for 1852.................. £76,925
Do. 1862.................. £300,690
Do. 1872.................. £816,888

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in BOMBAY and MOFUSSIL continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms, coals on the bunders also covered

LIFE BRANCH.

Total Accumulated Funds...... £ 1,602,976 11s.

The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE.		FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS.	
	With Profits.	Without Profits.	One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	32 13	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said or Europe.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 15th Dec. 1873.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY, FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£1,738,300.

CHAIRMAN:
BERNARD HALL, Esq.
ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER
J. MONCRIEFF WILSON, Esq.
SUB-MANAGER:
T. WALTON THOMSON, Esq.

In point of security the Queen Policies are unsurpassed.

Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first-class offices, and the undersigned are now prepared to accept risks on even more favourable terms than hitherto.

Property in all parts of the Presidency insured upon favourable terms.

Settlements made with the utmost despatch.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The Queen offers the ordinary security arising out of its Life Accumulation Fund, which now AMOUNTS TO £204,048 BEING 63·9 PER CENT. OF THE ENTIRE NET PREMIUMS RECEIVED ON EVERY POLICY THEN IN EXISTENCE.

IN ADDITION IT POSSESSED

A General Reserve amounting to £130,000, being considerably more than sufficient to provide for all running Fire risks.

IT WILL THUS BE SEEN THAT IN POINT OF SECURITY QUEEN POLICIES ARE UNSURPASSED.

THE COMPANY HAS PAID.

IN SATISFACTION OF CLAIMS, £1,348,314.

Under late arrangements, Policies are issued by this Company with special advantages on Civil and Military Lives: full particulars regarding which will be supplied, on application, by

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

NOTICES.

THE DECAY OF THE TEETH

Arises from neglect, and the use of tooth powders, pastes and washes, which containing mineral and other deleterious acids, utterly ruin the enamel.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO

Is entirely free from all injurious elements, whitens and preserves the teeth, prevents and arrests their decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL

Prevents the hair falling off or turning grey, strengthens weak hair, causes it to grow on bald patches, and makes it beautifully soft, pliable and glossy.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR

Removes all freckles, spots, and cutaneous eruptions, and realizes a healthy purity of complexion.

ROWLANDS' ESSENCE OF TYRE

Produces immediately a perfect change in red or grey hair, whiskers and eyebrows, to a glossy permanent brown or black, which colour neither washing or perspiration will remove. GREAT CARE must be taken to ask for Rowlands' Articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and to see that their signature, A. ROWLAND & SONS, is in red ink on the wrapper of each, no others being genuine. Sold by all Chemists, Perfumers, Druggists, and at all Bazaars throughout India.

BOMBAY: Wholesale and Retail Agents—TREACHER & Co. Limited, Byculla and Fort; also at Poona.

POONA RACES.

CHRONOGRAPHS FOR TIMING HORSES

I. Chronograph for Rs. 150.
This Chronograph marks with ink, can be made to stop, start off again, and by a new improvement, can be made to jump back to the starting point in cases of a false start.
II. Chronograph for Rs. 110.
This Chronograph is made on exactly the same principle as the above, with the exception of its not having the mechanism for returning the hand to the starting point.
III. Chronograph for Rs. 60.
This is about the best cheap article of its kind that can be had. The hand can be made to stop, start off again, and it has the new improvement for making it return to the starting point in cases of a false start.
IV. Chronograph for Rs. 30.
This is the common Chronograph with the two movements starting and stopping.
The Chronograph Watch for Rs. 225.
This is a splendidly finished Patent Lever Keyless Watch to which is added a most accurate Chronograph movement which however works quite independently of the Watch itself. To the Chronograph part of the Watch is attached a small nut which, when pressed, the first time, starts the Chronograph hand; the second time, stops it; the third time, makes it spring back to the starting point. Both as a Watch and a Chronograph this Watch has the approbation of all its purchasers and before despatch each Chronograph is accurately timed and regulated.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co
3, Hornby Row.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

THE PATENT
VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR, DISINFECTOR, VAPORIZOR,
AND
UNIVERSAL FUMIGATOR.

FOR DESTROYING RATS, SNAKES, REPTILES, INSECTS, &c., &c., &c. | *FOR DISINFECTING* HOSPITALS, VESSELS, DRAINS, ROOMS, BEDDING CLOTHES.

For PREVENTING CATTLE PLAGUE, PLEURO-PNEUMONIA, FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASES, &c.
For VAPORIZING—CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS.
For FUMIGATING—VINES AND GREENHOUSE PLANTS, &c.

PRICE.—Rs. 40.

MANUFACTURERS:
JOHN WATTS & Co., 6, BROAD WEIR, BRISTOL.

AGENT IN BOMBAY:
THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

A pamphlet giving a full description of the Machine can be had on application at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

☞ SIX OF THESE USEFUL MACHINES HAVE BEEN ORDERED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR USE IN CALCUTTA.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the Bombay Gazette's Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to those two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, JAMES MACKENZIE MACLEAN, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.
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